Korea Tells UN of Deliberate Bombing and Strafing of Civilians

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 8. — The Korean People's Government today demanded that the United Nations halt the merciless bombardment and strafing of Korean civilians by the United States Air Force.

Soviet delegate Jacob Malik presented a telegram addressed to him as president of the Security Council by the Korean Foreign Minister at this afternoon's session.

Then Malik presented a Soviet resolution calling on UN to order Gen. MacArthur to halt the air atrocities. (See page 3)

The Korean message follows:

The government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic has at its disposal numerous facts demonstrating that the American interventionists, having encountered decisive resistance from the People's Army and the whole Korean people, are resorting to inhuman barbarous methods of waging war in Korea, thinking by cruelty to break the will of our people to resist the foreign invaders. In their efforts to enslave the Korean people they are ruthlessly violating the rules of international law and the standards of human morality.

The American Air Force are engaging in barbarous attacks on undefended Korean towns and industrial centers where there never were and are not now any military objectives, destroying houses and leaving people without a roof over their heads, are destroying schools, hospitals and other cultural institutions; they are slaughtering peaceful inhabitants, old people,

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AUSTIN THREATENS TO GAG MALIK

—See Page 4

1,000 WOMEN IN CAPITAL DEMAND PEACE

NEW YORK DELEGATES to the national women's peace pilgrimage to Washington board the train at the Baltimore and Ohio station in Jersey City. The delegation was sponsored by American Women for Peace. —Photo by Peter

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. — President Truman was urged today by a delegation of more than 1,000 women to outlaw the A-bomb and mediate the Korean war.

In an unending parade the women, two-by-two, circled the walk before the White House this afternoon in support of their petition.

"As women, as mothers, we cannot believe that all possible ways of solving peacefully the present conflict in Korea have been exhausted," a statement presented to the White House said.

"We passed through the valley of the shadow of death when our sons, husbands and sweethearts fought in World War II," they said. "But we endured our grief because that was a war for the survival of all humanity. The world could not survive another conflict, and the use of atomic weapons would bring this conflict to our doorsteps, to the playgrounds of our children."

Bishop Mother L. Deborah of the Missionary Center in Brooklyn, who is also chairman of the Bedford Stuyvesant Women for Peace led the delegates in prayer on the lawn of the park across the street from the White House. FBI operators and newsmen snapped pictures from the foot of the statue of Rochambeau.

The women sang "We ain't gonna study war no more."

By noon today more than 750 women from a dozen states had arrived, according to estimates of a spokesman for American Women for Peace. More were en route, and later today they estimated their number at more than a thousand.

The first arrivals were met at the railroad station by a small army of plainclothesmen and FBI operatives, who busily photographed the delegates as they streamed into the waiting room. The detectives trailed the women to the Shiloh Baptist Church, where they held a rousing "briefing session." But when the police agents and newsmen tried to enter, a gentle little gray-haired woman told them, "I'm sorry, gentlemen, but this is a women's meeting."

The detectives and most of the newsmen were on hand because the Metropolitan Police had passed down the word that since these women were for peace they must be Communists. A prediction that there would be trouble by the chief of the red squad was withdrawn today.

Dr. Clementine Paolone, a pretty woman of 44, act-

(Continued on page 8)

Met Life Orders 35 Anti-Bias Tenants To Get Out

—See Page 4

Truman Asks Mundt-Like Legislation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—President Truman today asked Congress to give him new powers to jail opponents of his war program and to extend the area of police state powers.

In a 3,500-word message, the President repeatedly avowed his opposition to "extremist" legislation such as the Hobbs Bill and the Mundt Bill, although he did not mention the latter by name. What he did ask for, however, so closely approaches these measures that Sen. Karl Mundt (R-SD) chortled:

"I welcome this support on the part of the President, belated though it comes."

Truman asked for the following measures:

1. The McCarran bill, which would require any person "trained by a foreign government or political party in espionage or subversive tactics" to register as a foreign agent. Perjured testimony, such as that presented to the Foley Suqare trial, could be used to jail every leftwinger, whether he had been abroad or not, under this bill.

2. Broad authority to set up "security regulations" for military bases and defense areas. Write your own ticket here.

3. Require non-deportable "subversive" aliens to report regularly to the Justice Department. This is Truman's "moderate" version of the Hobbs concentration camp bill.

4. Extend the statute of limitations on peacetime espionage.

Truman piously averred that the Bill of Rights must be preserved. However, lest he be misinterpreted, he boasted of the "loyalty" purge he originated in the government, and of the prosecutions of Communists in the courts under his administration.

Truman demanded that Congress adopt the "internal security" measures at this session.

It is well known here that Mundt and his Dixiecrat allies plan to introduce the Mundt bill as a substitute or amendment to the McCarran measure when it reaches the floor.

An emergency conference will be held here tomorrow (Wednesday) by the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill.

Capital Parley Today to Fight Mundt Bill

Delegates from all over the country will arrive in Washington today to help stem the tide of Mundt - Nixon - type legislation aimed to destroy American democracy. The delegation is sponsored by the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill.

Sen. Karl Mundt has indicated that he will attach his bill as a rider to the Economic Control Bill, which is expected to be reported out any day.

New York delegates to Washington will assemble at 6 a.m., daylight saving time, today at the Information Booth at Pennsylvania Station. The round-trip excursion costs $15.

Rev. John W. Darr, will head the delegation of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

HOBBS BILL

The delegation will also take up the Hobbs concentration camp bill, which has been reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee and is expected on the floor of the Senate shortly.

"The Hobbs Bill," stated Rev. Darr, "provides for concentration camps for those non-citizens who have ben ordered deported and whose deportation cannot be effectuated. While this bill is presumably aimed at foreign born Americans, its passage, like the passage of the Mundt Bill, will strike a blow at the Bill of Rights and American democracy. History has shown that repressive legislation against one group inevitably leads to repressive legislation against all the people. Every American must speak out against this obnoxious bill if we are to save this country from fascism."

Appeals Court Defends Trial by Stacked Jury

(Second of a Series)

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

DID YOU READ how the island of Guam was promoted to civil rule after being under U. S. Navy rule for 52 years—since 1898? They were "given" a Bill of Rights by President Truman, but it does not provide for trial by jury, because, according to the New York Times, "the Guamanians have little knowledge of trial by jury." So why enlighten them? I suppose you wonder why I bring this up. Well, I've been trying to digest 18½ pages of Judge Learned Hand's recent decision. This is the part that deals with the jury challenge. The pearls of wisdom I glean from it are that prosperous executives, with "well informed" minds (on what, is not set forth!) are preferable on New York juries to poor wage workers and middle class housewives to immigrant Negro workers.

Jury duty is really "a burden" to a manual worker; well-to-do people are easier to reach, and leisure makes them better informed. The judges claim that there is a small number of Negroes on juries not because the jury system discriminates against them, but because they are poor and hard to reach. Only "a jaundiced mind" would suspect otherwise.

I will give you all the quotes from the decision, so that you may know I am not exaggerating. Pass them along to workers in the shops. But first let me refresh your memory on what it's all about. For the first five weeks of the Foley Square trial of the 11 Communist leaders, a hard fought legal battle challenged both the Grand Jury which had indicted them and the panel from which the trial jury was about to be drawn, as carefully handpicked from the well-to-do strata and from special lists and communities.

This struggle went to the heart of a fair trial by an impartial jury of one's peers. The motions were impatiently dismissed by Judge Medina as causing delay and bringing the administration of justice into disrepute. Ironically enough as a trial lawyer this judge had taken a case to the Supreme Court on this same issue where he lost because he did not have the supporting proof of facts and figures now offered by the defense. The appeal is from his action at Foley Square.

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JUDGE HAND'S OPINION is a bare faced whitewash of this undemocratic, rigged jury system. It negates the rights of all qualified Americans to sit on juries and therefore to a fair trial. It is as devious as the arguments made by white supremacists in the South to keep Negroes off juries. Judge Hand does not deny that such a system exists, but sees "nothing wrong with the method as such," if honestly applied. How can a dishonest method be honestly applied?

He justifies that more workers are not called for federal jury duty. **"A well-to-do person is more likely to leave a forwarding address than is a poor one and so receive a notice directed to his past residence."** Too bad the Draft Boards don't fall for that line! So Mr. Rich turns up for jury duty and the poor guy does not. And that's what they want. The plain truth is, they don't want working men on juries. They want their own class. Listen to Judge Knox who devised the

(Continued on Page 9)

Take Amnesty Plea Tomorrow To Washington

A group of wives and children of Americans in prison for their views or the color of their skin will appear in Washington tomorrow (Thursday) to ask that President Truman grant an amnesty.

They will seek freedom for the Hollywood Ten, Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Board, Willie McGee, Mississippi Negro now in his fifth year of imprisonment on a framed rape charge, the Trenton Six, George Marshall of the Civil Rights Congress, the 11 Communist leaders and Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram.

William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, who was called an 's.o.b.' by a Georgia congressman at a Lobby Committee because he charged a legal lynching of Mrs. Ingram, will participate in the delegation. Mrs. Ingram is serving a life term in Georgia for defending her honor against a white supremacist landlord.

The delegation will be appearing in Washington on the day when Congress is scheduled to cite 59 more American men and women for "contempt" for defending the right to private political belief.

BEATEN BY SEVEN POLICEMEN, John Evans was thrown to the street, kicked five times and then arrested during last week's peace demonstration. A plainclothes cop is shown standing on the neck of his victim. Released on bail by the Civil Rights Congress, Evans will tell his story at a Harlem meeting, Lenox Ave. and 126 St., Saturday, 7:30 p.m.

CALIF. TYPIST BEATS EDERLE'S CHANNEL SWIM RECORD

DOVER, England, Aug. 8 (UP).—A 31-year-old California typist broke Gertrude Ederle's 24-year-old record for swimming the English Channel today, while a heart-broken, hysterical Shirley May France was dragged from the choppy waters in danger of drowning.

In the race that began unannounced on the dark coast of Cap Gris Nez, France, after midnight Florence Chadwick, professional rough water swimmer from San Diego, stroked the 21 miles to Dover in 13 hours and 20 minutes. She cut an hour and 19 minutes off the record set by Miss Ederle in 1926.

Shirley May, dazed and weak, was pulled into her pilot boat as she floundered five miles from the English Coast, in sight of the white cliffs of Dover. It was her second failure. Last September she was taken from the channel six miles from shore.

Miss Chadwick was the 32nd successful channel swimmer and the 12th woman to make it. Miss Chadwick swam in her first meet when she was six years old.

Throughout the grueling day Miss Chadwick swam methodically, pausing only a few times to nibble on sugar.

Seven Cops Kicked Him as He Lay

By Harry Raymond

"They kicked me five times after they knocked me down. Then one of them stood on my head."

That is how John Evans, 22-year-old Negro, described the activity of a police sergeant and six plainclothes cops who assaulted him at 132 4th Ave. during the Aug. 2 peace demonstration.

Evans, who must appear in Downtown Court, 2d Ave. and 2d St., today on a disorderly conduct charge, sat in the offices of the New York State Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26th St., yesterday telling the story of the brutal police attack and his arrest. The CRC had posted $100 for his release, and attorneys for the organization will defend him in court.

"I came from Camden, N. J., a year ago and found work setting pins in the Kannen Bowling Center," Evans told the Daily Worker. "It was in the doorway of this bowling center that I was attacked by police last Wednesday and arrested."

Evans told how he worked setting pins in the Kannen Alleys until April 20, when he had his spine fractured in an auto accident. He spent 22 days in the Gouverneur and Park West Hospitals.

"I was still in a weak condition from the accident and was unemployed last Wednesday," Evans said. "I was standing in front of the bowling alley after 5:30 in the evening. A cop made me move. I stood in the doorway. A sergeant asked me whether I was working there. I told him I had worked there.

"Then a detective came over. He said I cursed him. I had never seen him before. I told him the boss was in the window and to ask him if I had worked there. The detective refused to talk to the man. He started beating me with his blackjack.

"Five more plainclothes policemen jumped on me. They hit me with blackjacks, with their fists, and they kicked me. They kicked me five times after they knocked me down. Then they dragged me to an automobile and took me to the police station."

Evans came to CRC headquarters yesterday to thank the organization for releasing him from jail on bail and sending an attorney to court to defend him against the trumped-up charge of disorderly conduct.

"I will be in court in the morning," he said.

He left CRC headquarters with a letter recommending him for a job.

"The first thing I've got to do is to get a job," he said. "And I want to thank all my good friends who are helping me."

Says U. S. Will Double Goods for Chiang

TAIPEI, Formosa, Aug. 8.—Raymond T. Moyer, chief of the economic aid mission to Chiang Kai-shek, said today that U. S. economic help will be nearly doubled in the first quarter of the fiscal year beginning July 1.

A total of $10,500,000 will be devoted to the Formosan program for July, August and September, Moyer said. He pointed out, for example, that $2,800,000 worth of fertilizer, on its way to Korea, had been diverted to Formosa.

MacA Bans Electrical Strike in Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 8.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's labor adviser, Robert Ames, today told electrical industry workers and union leaders that strikes, acts of sabotage or work slowdowns "would not be tolerated." The conference with Ames lasted less than one minute. Reports that a walkout in the electrical field would be called anyway still circulated.

Labor union sources also said that a purge of "Communists" in electric and utility companies here is scheduled for mid-August. These sources said they had information that 2,880 employes will be fired.

Malik Asks UN Ban Bombing of Korean Women and Children

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Soviet Union, charging the U. S. Air Force with atrocities in Korea, today formally proposed that the United Nations Security Council ban the bombing of towns and populated areas. The proposed resolution, introduced by Jacob Malik, Soviet delegate, read:

"The Security Council, having considered the protests of the government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea against the inhuman, barbarous bombing of the peaceful population and of peaceful towns and populated areas which is being carried out by the American Air Force in Korea;

"Recognizing that the bombing by the American armed forces of Korean towns and villages, involving the destruction and mass annihilation of the peaceful civilian population, is a gross violation of the universally accepted rule of international law;

"Decides: To call upon the government of the United States of America to cease and not permit in the future the bombing by the Air Force or by other means of towns and of populated areas and also the shooting up from the air of the peaceful population in Korea;

"To instruct the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring this decision of the Security Council to the very urgent notice of the government of the United States of America."

DOCUMENTED CHARGES

Earlier today in the Security Council, U. S. delegate Warren Austin had listened in stony silence to the documented reports of American airmen's atrocities in Korea. Austin made no denial of the Korean People's government's accusation that Gen. MacArthur's fliers were deliberately machine-gunning and bombing women and children, and burning down residential sections of Korean cities.

But when Jacob Malik, President of the Security Council, finished reading the communication from Korea, Austin acted to prevent any further reports on the subject from being heard. Malik had asked the Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations to read the UN's reply to the atrocity report. But Austin, Delegate Sunde of Norway and Chiang Kai-shek's delegates Tsiang were quick to shut off the reading of the UN's answer.

"POINT OF ORDER"

Their method was by raising a "point of order." The "point of order" was first raised by Tsiang and then supported by the other two delegates.

Tsiang's "point of order" was that the Security Council must act on the seating of the South Korean representative Chang. The latter had been invited to attend discussions on Korea at the Security Council's meeting June 25.

Malik has pointed out that this invitation was illegally given at a meeting which was not attended by the representatives of the Soviet Union or the Chinese People's government.

Malik called on the Council to discuss his previous proposal as president that the representatives of the People's Republic in Korea should be invited to present their case, as well as the Syngman Rhee representatives.

"Common sense requires that both parties to a dispute should be invited," he said.

"It is clear that since we are dealing with the question of cessation of hostilities it is necessary to hear both parties. Such an invitation would testify to the Security Council's desire to end these hostilities."

Malik announced the South Korean representative as "the representative of the terroristic regime of Syngman Rhee." He called him "a representative of a puppet regime, established by American dictation." He said that the Syngman Rhee government had been elected with the help of American armed forces.

"This terroristic regime of Syngman Rhee," said Malik, "has never found support among the Korean people."

Malik rebuked Austin sharply for a previous statement that Rhee's government represented the Korean people. He said this was a "distortion of the facts," and he pointed out that in North Korea the people had their own elected government, and that the fully legal power of the North Korean Assembly elected by universal franchise was behind the Korean People's Republic.

Malik also denounced another "distortion of fact" by Austin. Austin had said that the North Korean government had refused to have anything to do with the United Nations representatives. Malik pointed out that at the 1947 Assembly of the United Nations, the "Anglo-American bloc—headed by the United States—did not permit representatives of North Korea to attend the sessions."

25,000 Koreans Reported To Have Crossed Naktong

Dispatches reported yesterday that a total of 25,000 Koreans had crossed the Naktong River. New crossings in the center of the Korean line came as the liberation forces were reported to be launching pincer moves about 12 miles northwest and southwest of Taegu. Approximately 5,000 Korean soldiers, supported by tanks, drove ahead beyond the new bridgehead they had established at dawn, about five miles north of Waegwan, a rail-highway junction on the river's east bank. The town is 12 miles northwest of Taegu on the main rail-highway route some 55 miles from Pusan.

About 10,000 Koreans who had crossed the river earlier east of Sonsan smashed to within six miles northwest of Kunwi, key point on the northern route to Taegu. Kunwin is 12 miles east of the Naktong and is 25 miles north of Taegu.

Press dispatches reported some 40,000 Korean troops and tanks massed on the Naktong's western bank for anticipated crossings at the new beachhead.

The Koreans had crossed the Naktong at two points southwest of Taegu—at Tuksong-Dong and Pugong-ni, 12 and 26 miles respectively from Taegu.

Other press dispatches from the front reported that a Korean force of 1,000 was within 5 miles of Pohang, East Coast port.

Published reports in yesterday afternoon's papers quoted a "Marine spokesman" on the southern front in Korea as declaring that the first two days' gains of the American offensive there were three miles. Reports of a 10-mile gain, said this Marine spokesman, were "ridiculous."

Other reports said a large Korean force was driving through the mountains around Yongdok.

U. S. TROOPS STRAFED

American planes strafed American forces, the United Press said, as they sought to check Koreans who were bringing reinforcements across the Naktong at a point 25 miles from Taegu.

The text of a communique by the Korean People's Army broadcast yesterday by the Pyongyang Radio and recorded in Tokyo said.

The People's Army is continuing furious battles with United States forces and Syngman Rhee's guerrillas on all fronts.

In the East Coast area advancing people's army units swept out one enemy regiment south of Chonsong.

The People's Army, continuing an advance southward, on Aug. 6, encircled big enemy units, launched an annihilation operation and completely destroyed the 18th Regiment and an armored unit and an infantry unit. In the same battle a People's Army unit captured four 105-millimeter guns, more than 70 vehicles and large quantities of other booty.

Britons Protest MacA-Chiang Parleyings

LONDON, Aug. 8. — Growing concern here over Gen. Douglas MacArthur's meeting with Chiang Kai-shek in Formosa threatened today to disrupt Anglo-American collaboration in the Far East.

Conservative as well as Laborite members of Parliament joined leading British newspapers in flaying MacArthur and demanding that no British troops be use to save the corrupt Chiang.

Peter Baker, a Conservative MP, demanded in a speech that "the government should tell the U. S. State Department that we are most concerned about General MacArthur's parleyings with Chiang Kai-shek."

"Many of us are worried about Formosa. It plays a vital part in Pacific strategy," Baker said. "But we will not burn our fingers in the strange cauldron which Gen. MacArthur seems to be brewing in Formosa."

Conservative Party headquarters, asked whether Baker was speaking for the party, said he was not. But a spokesman admitted that some Conservative leaders are "very concerned" about being embroiled in war over Formosa.

It was understood that even some official quarters fear MacArthur might have made commitments to Chiang—promises which might be construed as American intervention in China.

Earlier this week, two influential Sunday newspapers attacked MacArthur. One called him a "70-year-old Caesar." Two Laborites, Richard Crossman and Woodrow Wyatt—signed a letter to the Times demanding a flat statement by the government on its plans in event the Korean war spreads.

Several "letters from readers" to London newspapers urged either a "hands off" policy or extreme caution regarding Formosa.

UE Wins Poll For Union Shop At Sklar Plant

United Electrical Workers Local 475 won a National Labor Relations Board union shop election Monday at the J. Sklar Manufacturing Co. in Woodside, L. I., it was announced yesterday. The vote was 156 to 7.

The UE had settled a victorious nine-month strike against the Sklar Co. on May 12, 1950. It won a package increase of approximately 20 cents an hour. Key issues in the strike were seniority protection and grievance procedure. Both issues were settled satisfactorily.

During the strike, three raids were made upon the Sklar workers. The IUE-CIO attempted the third raid after the workers have been out on strike six and one-half months. The IUE was defeated in an NLRB election Jan. 20, 1950. The vote was 155 for UE, to 29 IUE-CIO.

Jersey Gas Dealers Stage Trenton Trek

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 8 (UP).—Some 2,000 retail gasoline dealers closed their filling stations today and drove in a 600-car motorcade to the state capital to protest New Jersey's gasoline price war.

Negro Artists Hit Robeson Ban

The Committee for the Negro in the Arts yesterday asked the State Department for the "immediate re-issuance of Paul Robeson's passport." The demand was made in a letter from Miss Ruth Jett, CNA executive secretary, to Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Miss Jett told Acheson, "We fear this unprecedented action paves the way for preventing Negro artists, who detest discrimination and segregation which they meet most often in the United States, from traveling abroad where they find the warmest reception."

'Post' Man to Head Demos' Publicity

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UP).—Charles Van Devander, political writer for the New York Post, was named as director of publicity for the Democratic National Committee.

NLRB, Denham Fight Over Appointments

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UP).—The feud between the National Labor Relations Board and its independent general counsel, Robert N. Denham, flared up again today. The board stripped Denham of control over a large number of appointments and administrative functions which it had delegated to him in 1947.

Denham retaliated by recalling to his own office two legal officials whom he said he had detailed to the board "as a courtesy."

Demo Snoops Around Portrait of Jefferson

Penna. Judge Asks Name of Declaration of Independence Author

Judge Michael Musmanno, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in Pennsylvania, yesterday staged a snoop visit to the national office of the Communist Party and found no votes around. All the stocky judge learned was that the elevator is located to the right of the waiting room.

On introducing himself, the judge asked to see William Z. Foster.

In no uncertain terms, he was told to "get out" and to "do his electioneering elsewhere." Musmanno, in his youth, was a liberal lawyer and took part in the drive to save Sacco and Vanzetti. Those are days the judge would like to forget.

Before leaving, the judge, accompanied by a young man, asked the switchboard operator how many offices were located on the floor and the names of persons pictured on the wall. He got the cold shoulder from the switchboard operator, while the portraits of Frederick Douglass, Charles E. Ruthenberg, Franklin Roosevelt, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, Foster, Joseph Stalin, Karl Marx, Frederick Engels and V. I. Lenin looked on.

He made another trip to the Communist Party waterfront headquarters where his vote-catching stunt was just as unsuccessful.

Several days ago, he snooped around the Communist Party headquarters in Philadelphia.

Met Life Acts to Evict 35 Anti-Bias Tenants At Stuyvesant Town

By John Hudson Jones

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has begun eviction action against 35 leaders of the Town and Village Tenants' Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town, it was revealed yesterday. The move was made known at a press conference in the home of Paul L. Ross, committee chairman and one of those threatened with eviction.

The Committee made public registered letters from the Met management saying, ". . . We elect not to renew (your) lease and it will expire on September 30, 1950. Under the circumstances you are required to vacate the apartment on or before this date."

Among the recipients were Rabbi Daniel L. Davis and Dr. Lee Lorch, host of the Hendrix family, first Negroes to live in the huge jimcrow development.

Ross declared "we will not be intimidated to desist from our campaign to end discrimination against the Negro people in Stuyvesant Town."

He announced that attorney Paul O'Dwyer, president of the New York Lawyers Guild, has agreed to serve on the Tenants' Legal Defense Committee.

CITES O'D PROMISE

Ross mentioned the recent promise of Mayor O'Dwyer to appoint a committee to meet with Metropolitan head Frederick H. Ecker, to discuss solving the Jimcrow situation in Stuyvesant Town. The Mayor made his promise to City Councilmen Earl Brown and Stanley Isaacs who withdrew a bill providing for the outlawing of housing bias in New York.

Ross said that so far the Mayor has failed to reply to the committee's communications concerning his promise. He said that if the Mayor "doesn't act immediately to keep his promise we will ask Councilmen Brown and Isaacs to re-introduce their bill."

Leaders in Africa Hit War on Korea

Opposition to American armed intervention in Korea has been voiced by leading representatives of the African people in the Union of South Africa; Uganda, East Africa and Sierra Leone, West Africa, it was stated yesterday by Dr. W. A. Hunton, secretary of the Council on African Affairs.

From H. A. Wallace Johnson, in Sierra Leone, the Council has received the text of a resolution adopted by the executive of the West African Civil Liberties and National Defense League (incorporating the West African Youth League, Sierre Leone section), which pledges "fullest support" for the Korean people's fight for freedom, democracy and national independence and also "to all organizations throughout the world who are engaged in the present world peace campaign."

A statement from the exiled Uganda leader, Semakuls Mulumba, in London, where he heads the African League, declares that the United Nations has been "converted into a scapegoat of the U .S. Government for the irregularities and irresponsibilities in Korea," and points out that "it is only 'birds of a feather' that are 'flocking together' in the armed intervention in Korea, and sooner or later they will have to fly away!"

"The Nehru-Stalin proposals, which were most surprisingly rejected by the U. S. Government," he states, "are the only right formula."

A mass meeting at Johannesburg demanded the immediate withdrawal of British, French and American troops from Korea, Viet Nam, Malaya and all other colonial countries.

ALP Cites Stand on Korea

The state office of the American Labor Party issued the following statement concerning reports of a difference of opinion within the ALP as to policy on the Korean situation, as reported in the press:

"The American Labor Party stand on the Korean war was voted unanimously at a full meeting of the State Committee on July 24.

"Leo Isacson was present at the meeting and did not oppose the resolution, which based itself on the Nehru mediation proposals and endorsed the position taken by ALP state chairman Vito Marcantonio in Congress.

"The ALP will nominate for public office only such candidates as will not only fully support, but will vigorously fight for the whole ALP program."

Say Data Lacking On POWs in Korea

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. — The Defense Department said today it may be months before it can say which of the American servicemen "missing in action" in Korea are prisoners of war.

U. S. Warships To Visit France

MARSEILLE, France, Aug. 8 (UP).—American fleet units comprising several heavy cruisers, detsroyers and aircraft carriers will call at French Mediterranean naval bases late in August, French naval sources said here today. The aim of the visit was not disclosed.

Harlem Rally to Hear John Evans

John Evans, 22-year-old Negro, who was brutally beaten, kicked and arrested by seven policemen during last week's peace demonstration, will tell his story at the big Harlem street rally, 126 St. and Lenox Ave., 7:30, Saturday night.

The rally, sponsored by the Harlem and New York Civil Rights Congress, will answer Congressional Dixiecrats and KKK lynchers.

Evans will share the platform with William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the CRC, who was called a "black son of a bitch" by Georgia Democratic Rep. Henderson Lanham at a congressional committee hearing last Friday, and former City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis.

Other speakers will be Rev. Sherman Gilbert, Aubrey Grossman, national CRC administrative secretary, who was beaten by a Jackson, Miss., mob after the CRC had won an 11th hour stay of execution for Willie McGee, Laurel, Miss., Negro, sentenced to die on a framed rape charge, and Russell Meek, Harlem CRC secretary.

Draft Call Exempts Congressmen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UP). —The 90 or so members of Congress who are part of the nation's military reserves won't be called up for active duty because they are considered more useful in Congress, Defense Department sources said today.

The statement came as the Marine Corps disclosed its 50,000-man call-up of volunteer reserves is aimed chiefly at captains, lieutenants and enlisted veterans of World War II.

A "very few" senior officers, senior enlisted men and women marines will be included, a Marine spokesman said.

Impeach Lanham, Union Locals Urge

A call for impeachment proceedings against Rep. Henderson Lanham (D-Ga) was wired yesterday to President Truman and Speaker of the House Samuel Rayburn by two units of the Distributive Workers Union, representing over 28,000 New York department store, retail and wholesale workers. The telegrams signed by David Livingston, president, and Jack Paley, secretary-treasurer of Local 65, and Nicholas Carnes, president of the United Department Store Workers.

The telegrams expressed shock and indignation over Lanham's action in calling William Patterson a "black son of a bitch" and threatening physical violence against him.

Probe Nazi Rally at Rites In Westphalia

DUESSELDORF, Germany, Aug. 8 (UP).—A graveside pledge to resurrect the Nazi Party, made at a funeral of a former S. A. (Brownshirt) leader, was under investigation today by the North Rhine Westphalia Ministry of Justice.

Officials said that at the recent funeral in Duesseldorf of 50-year-old S. A. leader Ernst Karl Rohloff, mourners stood at attention with their arms raised in the Hitler salute while a former top-ranking member of Hitler's "Labor Front" delivered a speech promising the rebirth of the party and final victory for Nazism.

"Old friend and fighting comrade, it is a pity that dear Friedrich (former Duesseldorf Gauleiter Karl Friedrich Florian) cannot be present, but in his name I submit the last greetings. You have now gone to join the great army of fighters for freedom. Be assured that we, the bearers of the Third Reich, will return with a roll of drums," he allegedly told them.

The text of the speech, now being studied by the German prosecutor's office, is expected to lead to arrests in the near future. The name of the graveside orator was withheld until investigations were completed.

Austin Stalls Council, Acts to Silence Malik

BULLETIN

(See earlier story—Page 3)

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 8.—Warren Austin, head of the American delegation to the Security Council, today replied to Korean and Soviet charges of atrocity bombing of civilians by moves designed to remove Soviet delegate Jacob Malik from the August presidency of the Council.

Malik had opened today's session by reading a message to the United Nations from the Korean People's Republic, listing a series of wanton bombings and strafings of civilians in the streets and fields of Korea. He then introduced the Soviet resolution.

Austin rose toward the close of the meeting to shout, "It is not edifying to witness the representative of the Soviet Union using his position as President to make these charges that the United States is the aggressor. . . . Who has the influence and power to call off the invading North Korean Army? The Soviet Union."

Austin suggested that the Council adjourn until Thursday, to give Malik time to consult with his government, implying that if Malik did not change his "tactics," the American-controlled majority would act to silence him.

Malik replied to this ultimatum by stating that he needed no time to consult, but was ready to vote now. He said the American delegation was obstructing the Council, and needed time to consult with its "satellites." Malik declared the Soviet delegation had instructions from its government to continue the struggle for peace. He insisted that the cause of peace would be served by inviting representatives of both sides of the conflict to the Council debates.

"It is they," he said, "who have undermined the purpose of the Soviet delegation to discuss immediately a peaceful settlement of the Korean question because they are not dedicated to peace but to war."

The Council voted 9 to 1, Yugoslavia abstaining, to adjourn until Thursday.

Later Ernest Gross, alternate U. S. delegate, told a press conference that the U. S. bloc was considering several ways of dealing with Malik. One would be to amend the rules to elect a president, instead of the present rotation system. Another possibility would be to transfer the Korea issue to the General Assembly. A third would be to have no meetings of the Council until Malik's chairmanship runs out, at the end of the month. That, he admitted, might conflict with the UN Charter.

BILL McCARTHY TO ATTEND FETE FOR GURLEY FLYNN

William F. McCarthy, one of the heroes of the Union Square peace demonstration, will be among the guests at Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's 60th birthday party, Friday at 8 p.m., at Webster Hall, 118 E. 11 St.

An overflow crowd is expected to join with Gurley Flynn on her birthday to celebrate her 40 years of outstanding service to the American working class and leadership in the Communist Party.

Other veterans of labor struggle will be there, including Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, Gus Hall, William L. Patterson and Claudia Jones, chairman of the Women's Commission of the CP, who will be master of ceremonies.

Daily Worker

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4 to Be Tried for McGee Rally

Four young Brooklynites will go on trial Friday morning in a court test of police efforts to ban all street meetings in Bedford-Stuyvesant, largest Negro community in the borough.

The four were arrested July 25 during an open air rally to save Willie McGee, Negro facing death in a Mississippi rape frameup. The charges, at first simply "holding a street meeting," were changed to disorderly conduct. The defendants, members of the Labor Youth League, are Leon Williams, Purple Heart Navy veteran, Alonzo Guyton, Sidney Butensky and Gerald Chaws.

The sergeant in charge of the squad which broke up the meeting told the LYL leaders that no more meetings would be allowed. The LYLers returned the next night, however, and held a protest rally, which was not interrupted.

On July 29, a gang of Christian Front hoodlums from outside the district sought to break up another LYL meeting, but were repulsed by local citizens.

Friday's trial is set for 10 a.m. at the Snyder Avenue court. LYL leaders urged that protests be sent to Brooklyn District Attorney Miles McDonald.

Says U. S. Will Double Goods for Chiang

TAIPEI, Formosa, Aug. 8.—Raymond T. Moyer, chief of the economic aid mission to Chiang Kai-shek, said today that U. S. economic help will be nearly doubled in the first quarter of the fiscal year beginning July 1.

A total of $10,500,000 will be devoted to the Formosan program for July, August and September, Moyer said. He pointed out, for example, that $2,800,000 worth of fertilizer, on its way to Korea, had been diverted to Formosa.

MacA Bans Electrical Strike in Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 8.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's labor adviser, Robert Ames, today told electrical industry workers and union leaders that strikes, acts of sabotage or work slowdowns "would not be tolerated." The conference with Ames lasted less than one minute. Reports that a walkout in the electrical field would be called anyway still circulated.

Labor union sources also said that a purge of "Communists" in electric and utility companies here is scheduled for mid-August. These sources said they had information that 2,880 employes will be fired.

Malik Asks UN Ban Bombing of Korean Women and Children

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Soviet Union, charging the U. S. Air Force with atrocities in Korea, today formally proposed that the United Nations Security Council ban the bombing of towns and populated areas. The proposed resolution, introduced by Jacob Malik, Soviet delegate, read:

"The Security Council, having considered the protests of the government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea against the inhuman, barbarous bombing of the peaceful population and of peaceful towns and populated areas which is being carried out by the American Air Force in Korea;

"Recognizing that the bombing by the American armed forces of Korean towns and villages, involving the destruction and mass annihilation of the peaceful civilian population, is a gross violation of the universally accepted rule of international law;

"Decides: To call upon the government of the United States of America to cease and not permit in the future the bombing by the Air Force or by other means of towns and of populated areas and also the shooting up from the air of the peaceful population in Korea;

"To instruct the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring this decision of the Security Council to the very urgent notice of the government of the United States of America."

DOCUMENTED CHARGES

Earlier today in the Security Council, U. S. delegate Warren Austin had listened in stony silence to the documented reports of American airmen's atrocities in Korea. Austin made no denial of the Korean People's government's accusation that Gen. MacArthur's fliers were deliberately machine-gunning and bombing women and children, and burning down residential sections of Korean cities.

But when Jacob Malik, President of the Security Council, finished reading the communication from Korea, Austin acted to prevent any further reports on the subject from being heard. Malik had asked the Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations to read the UN's reply to the atrocity report. But Austin, Delegate Sunde of Norway and Chiang Kai-shek's delegates Tsiang were quick to shut off the reading of the UN's answer.

"POINT OF ORDER"

Their method was by raising a "point of order." The "point of order" was first raised by Tsiang and then supported by the other two delegates.

Tsiang's "point of order" was that the Security Council must act on the seating of the South Korean representative Chang. The latter had been invited to attend discussions on Korea at the Security Council's meeting June 25.

Malik has pointed out that this invitation was illegally given at a meeting which was not attended by the representatives of the Soviet Union or the Chinese People's government.

Malik called on the Council to discuss his previous proposal as president that the representatives of the People's Republic in Korea should be invited to present their case, as well as the Syngman Rhee representatives.

"Common sense requires that both parties to a dispute should be invited," he said.

"It is clear that since we are dealing with the question of cessation of hostilities it is necessary to hear both parties. Such an invitation would testify to the Security Council's desire to end these hostilities."

Malik announced the South Korean representative as "the representative of the terroristic regime of Syngman Rhee." He called him "a representative of a puppet regime, established by American dictation." He said that the Syngman Rhee government had been elected with the help of American armed forces.

"This terroristic regime of Syngman Rhee," said Malik, "has never found support among the Korean people."

Malik rebuked Austin sharply for a previous statement that Rhee's government represented the Korean people. He said this was a "distortion of the facts," and he pointed out that in North Korea the people had their own elected government, and that the fully legal power of the North Korean Assembly elected by universal franchise was behind the Korean People's Republic.

Malik also denounced another "distortion of fact" by Austin. Austin had said that the North Korean government had refused to have anything to do with the United Nations representatives. Malik pointed out that at the 1947 Assembly of the United Nations, the "Anglo-American bloc—headed by the United States—did not permit representatives of North Korea to attend the sessions."

25,000 Koreans Reported To Have Crossed Naktong

Dispatches reported yesterday that a total of 25,000 Koreans had crossed the Naktong River. New crossings in the center of the Korean line came as the liberation forces were reported to be launching pincer moves about 12 miles northwest and southwest of Taegu. Approximately 5,000 Korean soldiers, supported by tanks, drove ahead beyond the new bridgehead they had established at dawn, about five miles north of Waegwan, a rail-highway junction on the river's east bank. The town is 12 miles northwest of Taegu on the main rail-highway route some 55 miles from Pusan.

About 10,000 Koreans who had crossed the river earlier east of Sonsan smashed to within six miles northwest of Kunwi, key point on the northern route to Taegu. Kunwin is 12 miles east of the Naktong and is 25 miles north of Taegu.

Press dispatches reported some 40,000 Korean troops and tanks massed on the Naktong's western bank for anticipated crossings at the new beachhead.

The Koreans had crossed the Naktong at two points southwest of Taegu—at Tuksong-Dong and Pugong-ni, 12 and 26 miles respectively from Taegu.

Other press dispatches from the front reported that a Korean force of 1,000 was within 5 miles of Pohang, East Coast port.

Published reports in yesterday afternoon's papers quoted a "Marine spokesman" on the southern front in Korea as declaring that the first two days' gains of the American offensive there were three miles. Reports of a 10-mile gain, said this Marine spokesman, were "ridiculous."

Other reports said a large Korean force was driving through the mountains around Yongdok.

U. S. TROOPS STRAFED

American planes strafed American forces, the United Press said, as they sought to check Koreans who were bringing reinforcements across the Naktong at a point 25 miles from Taegu.

The text of a communque by the Korean People's Army broadcast yesterday by the Pyongyang Radio and recorded in Tokyo said.

The People's Army is continuing furious battles with United States forces and Syngman Rhee's guerrillas on all fronts.

In the East Coast area advancing people's army units swept out one enemy regiment south of Chonsong.

The People's Army, continuing an advance southward, on Aug. 6, encircled big enemy units, launched an annihilation operation and completely destroyed the 18th Regiment and an armored unit and an infantry unit. In the same battle a People's Army unit captured four 105-millimeter guns, more than 70 vehicles and large quantities of other booty.

Britons Protest MacA-Chiang Parleyings

LONDON, Aug. 8. — Growing concern here over Gen. Douglas MacArthur's meeting with Chiang Kai-shek in Formosa threatened today to disrupt Anglo-American collaboration in the Far East.

Conservative as well as Laborite members of Parliament joined leading British newspapers in flaying MacArthur and demanding that no British troops be use to save the corrupt Chiang.

Peter Baker, a Conservative MP, demanded in a speech that "the government should tell the U. S. State Department that we are most concerned about General MacArthur's parleyings with Chiang Kai-shek."

"Many of us are worried about Formosa. It plays a vital part in Pacific strategy," Baker said. "But we will not burn our fingers in the strange cauldron which Gen. MacArthur seems to be brewing in Formosa."

Conservative Party headquarters, asked whether Baker was speaking for the party, said he was not. But a spokesman admitted that some Conservative leaders are "very concerned" about being embroiled in war over Formosa.

It was understood that even some official quarters fear MacArthur might have made commitments to Chiang—promises which might be construed as American intervention in China.

Earlier this week, two influential Sunday newspapers attacked MacArthur. One called him a "70-year-old Caesar." Two Laborites, Richard Crossman and Woodrow Wyatt—signed a letter to the Times demanding a flat statement by the government on its plans in event the Korean war spreads.

Several "letters from readers" to London newspapers urged either a "hands off" policy or extreme caution regarding Formosa.

UE Wins Poll For Union Shop At Sklar Plant

United Electrical Workers Local 475 won a National Labor Relations Board union shop election Monday at the J. Sklar Manufacturing Co. in Woodside, L. I., it was announced yesterday. The vote was 156 to 7.

The UE had settled a victorious nine-month strike against the Sklar Co. on May 12, 1950. It won a package increase of approximately 20 cents an hour. Key issues in the strike were seniority protection and grievance procedure. Both issues were settled satisfactorily.

During the strike, three raids were made upon the Sklar workers. The IUE-CIO attempted the third raid after the workers have been out on strike six and one-half months. The IUE was defeated in an NLRB election Jan. 20, 1950. The vote was 155 for UE, to 29 IUE-CIO.

Jersey Gas Dealers Stage Trenton Trek

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 8 (UP).—Some 2,000 retail gasoline dealers closed their filling stations today and drove in a 600-car motorcade to the state capital to protest New Jersey's gasoline price war.

Negro Artists Hit Robeson Ban

The Committee for the Negro in the Arts yesterday asked the State Department for the "immediate re-issuance of Paul Robeson's passport." The demand was made in a letter from Miss Ruth Jett, CNA executive secretary, to Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Miss Jett told Acheson, "We fear this unprecedented action paves the way for preventing Negro artists, who detest discrimination and segregation which they meet most often in the United States, from traveling abroad where they find the warmest reception."

NLRB, Denham Fight Over Appointments

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UP).—The feud between the National Labor Relations Board and its independent general counsel, Robert N. Denham, flared up again today. The board stripped Denham of control over a large number of appointments and administrative functions which it had delegated to him in 1947.

Denham retaliated by recalling to his own office two legal officials whom he said he had detailed to the board "as a courtesy."

Demo Snoops Around Portrait of Jefferson

Penna. Judge Asks Name of Declaration of Independence Author

Judge Michael Musmanno, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in Pennsylvania, yesterday staged a snoop visit to the national office of the Communist Party and found no votes around. All the stocky judge learned was that the elevator is located to the right of the waiting room.

On introducing himself, the judge asked to see William Z. Foster.

In no uncertain terms, he was told to "get out" and to "do his electioneering elsewhere." Musmanno, in his youth, was a liberal lawyer and took part in the drive to save Sacco and Vanzetti. Those are days the judge would like to forget.

Before leaving, the judge, accompanied by a young man, asked the switchboard operator how many offices were located on the floor and the names of persons pictured on the wall. He got the cold shoulder from the switchboard operator, while the portraits of Frederick Douglass, Charles E. Ruthenberg, Franklin Roosevelt, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, Foster, Joseph Stalin, Karl Marx, Frederick Engels and V. I. Lenin looked on.

He made another trip to the Communist Party waterfront headquarters where his vote-catching stunt was just as unsuccessful.

Several days ago, he snooped around the Communist Party headquarters in Philadelphia.

'Post' Man to Head Demos' Publicity

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UP).—Charles Van Devander, political writer for the New York Post, was named as director of publicity for the Democratic National Committee.

Seattle 5 to Appeal To U. S. High Court

Special to the Daily Worker

SEATTLE, Aug. 8.—Five leading Seattle citizens whose Superior Court conviction for contempt of the Canwell committee, Washington's Little Un-American Committee, was upheld last week, announced in a joint statement they would appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The State Supreme Court handed down a 9-0 decision upholding the conviction of Burton James, co-director of the Repertory Playhouse. Appeals of Florence Bean James, Ralph Gundlach, Rachmiel Forschmeidt, Albert Ottenheimer were dismissed on technical grounds. The dismissal means the convictions stand.

The five were cited for contempt by the now-defunct Canwell un-American committee for their failure to give a yes or no answer to questions as to past or present membership in the Communist Party.

STATEMENT BY 5

In announcing their appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, the five declared:

"The decision of the court would have been unthinkable five years ago during the war against fascism.

"Now the court has joined in the bipartisan program to gag and paralyze the American people, who want peace and no part of an atomic world war.

"The court rejects the right guaranteed every American by the constitution to speak and think according to the dictates of his conscience.

"We shall carry our legal fight to the highest court of the land. We call on the people of the state of Washington to join us in reversing this decision."

DECISION

The decision in the Burton James case was written by Justice Walter B. Beals.

"Assuming, without deciding, that the form in which James undertook to claim his constitutional privilege in refusing to answer the question . . . was sufficient," said Beals, "we find in the record no basis for holding that an answer to the question . . . was sufficient," said Beals, "we find in the record no basis for holding that an answer to the question . . . might have incriminaetd him."

Beals held that James' contention that his right of free speech had been restricted "is without merit."

Chief Justice George B. Simpson, Justices John S. Robinson, Thomas E. Grady, Charles T. Donworth and Frederick Hamley concurred in Beals' opinion. Justices E. W. Schwellenbach and Matthew W. Hill wrote separate opinions.

Schwellenbach contended the question asked was relevant to the "investigation" being made by the Canwell outfit. He held James had "refused to answer and did not invoke the constitutional privilege against self-incrimination. His refusal to answer constituted contempt."

Foreschmeidt is a senior city sanitarian, Gundlach, a former University of Washington psychology professor, and Ottenheimer a former manager of the Repertory Playhouse.

Stover Cites Wall St. Link To Korean War

Special to the Daily Worker

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 8. — Fred Stover, co-chairman of the Progressive Party, has declared he was opposed to Henry Wallace's position on the Korean question. Stover, who is also head of the Iowa Farmers Union, declared:

"I am not going along with the Wall Street bankers who favored going into Korea to protect their investments."

The Iowan recently returned from New York where he attended a conference of Progressive Party chiefs.

Wall Street, Stover pointed out, has large investments in Korea.

Stover added that he believed Koreans ought to have the right to fight it out in Korea," just as Lincoln had the right to invade the South during the Civil war."

10,000 Win Wage Hikes in Timber Strike

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 8. — Some 10,000 employes of Weyerhauser Timber Co. in two states are back on the job after voting approval of a settlement ending their 9-week strike. Workers at Vail and McDonald, Wash., however, have voted to strike again Aug. 9, unless the timber firm makes good on local wage adjustments by that date.

The settlement was won by the CIO Woodworkers after the company failed in all its efforts to instigate back-to-work movements and resume operations with scab labor.

The two Washington locals which have issued new strike warnings have 30 wage adjustments up before the company. Main gains in the Weyerhauser settlement call for: three paid holidays; a wage increase; 5 cents an hour; a health and welfare plan; checkoff; and a union security clause.

Leaders in Africa Hit War on Korea

Opposition to American armed intervention in Korea has been voiced by leading representatives of the African people in the Union of South Africa; Uganda, East Africa and Sierra Leone, West Africa, it was stated yesterday by Dr. W. A. Hunton, secretary of the Council on African Affairs.

From H. A. Wallace Johnson, in Sierra Leone, the Council has received the text of a resolution adopted by the executive of the West African Civil Liberties and National Defense League (incorporating the West African Youth League, Sierre Leone section), which pledges "fullest support" for the Korean people's fight for freedom, democracy and national independence and also "to all organizations throughout the world who are engaged in the present world peace campaign."

A statement from the exiled Uganda leader, Semakuls Mulumba, in London, where he heads the African League, declares that the United Nations has been "converted into a scapegoat of the U .S. Government for the irregularities and irresponsibilities in Korea," and points out that "it is only 'birds of a feather' that are 'flocking together' in the armed intervention in Korea, and sooner or later they will have to fly away!"

"The Nehru-Stalin proposals, which were most surprisingly rejected by the U. S. Government," he states, "are the only right formula."

A mass meeting at Johannesburg demanded the immediate withdrawal of British, French and American troops from Korea, Viet Nam, Malaya and all other colonial countries.

Africans were particularly indignant over the statement of a white South African military leader, Brigadier E. T. Stubbs, who, in response to the UN request for South African assistance in the war against the Koreans, said that he was ready to recruit 100,000 non-Europeans in South Africa.

AS WE SEE IT, a column by Robert F. Hall, Washington correspondent, appears Mondays and Wednesdays in the Daily Worker.

Diabetes--Its Cause And Its Treatment

By The Physicians Forum

Federated Press

Diabetes is a disease in which sugar is found in the urine. Since the discovery of insulin, diabetes isn't as serious as it used to be, but it's still a serious problem. We hear much about victories over diseases like typhoid fever, tuberculosis or diphtheria, but here is a sickness that more and more people are getting every year. What is the meaning of this and what can be done about it?

Diabetes is a disease in which the body is unable to burn completely the chief end product of most of the foods we eat—a form of sugar called glucose. The burning of glucose furnishes the chief source of human energy.

When this fuel remains unused, it causes a whole chain of reactions in the body leading, if untreated, to a piling up of acid products which may eventually result in death. Most cases aren't so severe as to have that result, but that's the ultimate danger.

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WHEN THIS UNBURNED glucose fuel in the blood piles up to a certain level, it spills over through the kidneys into the urine. Finding glucose or sugar in the urine, therefore, is one of the commonest ways that diabetes is diagnosed.

It is believed that blood glucose is not properly burned and used by the body when there is not enough insulin produced by the pancreas gland. That's why, when insulin taken from the pancreas of slaughtered cattle is injected into the patient with diabetes, it makes up for the shortage and enables him to carry on normally until the insulin is used up. Proper diet is equally important in providing the body with a type of food intake which calls for the smallest quantity of insulin.

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THE BREAKDOWN of body mechanics which leads to diabetes occurs mostly in the later years of life. It is also more common in persons who are overweight. These are the main reasons why more people—at least in the United States—are getting diabetes than in the past.

More people now live to reach old age because they survive the common catching diseases which formerly killed many babies and children. We must therefore be more on the lookout for the conditions like diabetes which are associated with older years.

This means periodic physical and laboratory examinations, with routine tests of the urine to detect diabetes early. Like most other diseases, if diabetes is caught early it can be treated and controlled more effectively.

It also means being on the lookout for diseases of the heart and blood vessels— like high blood pressure—which are commonly found in diabetics and which really are a greater hazard to life than the diabetes itself. Finally we must be especially careful about getting too fat. Keeping the body weight within normal limits is a kind of insurance against the risk of developing diabetes, as well as a number of other serious diseases.

It's difficult to expect people to do these things, which are necessary to halt the spread of diabetes, on a purely personal basis. Many individuals need guidance and instruction to avoid getting too fat, and medical examinatiions and urine tests cost money. A program of national health insurance would make it financially possible for people to see their doctors regularly and frequently. It would therefore go a long way toward controlling diseases like diabetes.

DEMAND JAIL FOR KKK'ERS BOMBING DALLAS HOMES

Special to the Daily Worker

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 8. — The Negro people of Dallas, supported by white progressives, are continuing to press their demand for arrest and punishment of the Ku Kluxers who have bombed six homes in South Dallas sold to Negroes since Jan. 1.

A delegation from the NAACP of Dallas visited Gov. Allen Shivers with the demand that the state government intervene, in view of the failure of local officials to take action to halt the bombings. Gov. Shivers callously sidestepped the delegation with the statement that he had full confidence in the local city and police officials.

The delegation's effort, however, had its effect. Soon after, police chief Carl Hansson of Dallas revealed that the police knew who had perpetrated the bombings. Asked when arrests would take place, Chief Hanson made the astonishing statement:

"Time is something we have no control over. When a development takes place we should be able to make an arrest."

This amounts to a public notification of known criminals that they should lie low for a while.

Milwaukee's 'Civilian' Spy System

Special to the Daily Worker

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—Socialist Mayor Zeidler's pet "civil defense" scheme was inadvertently revealed yesterday to be an elaborate police spy system set up under the guise of "helping the people in case of disaster."

Police Inspector Hubert Dax, trained by the FBI, announced: "Sometimes we hear rumors that the police want to set up some kind of a gestapo . . . This work is not solely a police function." This is an admission that the system of precinct captains and block wardens being projected is a police function plus "something else." The police functions is emphasized by the fact that the system is headed in each district by a policeman and a civilian.

Trade union misleaders are being incorporated in this super-spy setup. The first one announced was Glenn Clarke, international representative of the CIO Government Workers Union, the dual outfit set up to raid the United Public Workers. Clarke has good credentials for this spy work, being the person who, as secretary of the Milwaukee CIO Council, turned over the Council records to be photostated by the Hearst Sentinel to furnish evidence for the frameup of Harold Christoffel. It was announced that an AFL representative would also be appointed for the spy system.

Disconcerted at the poor response from volunteers so far, with only 850 applying for the 4,000 wardens desired, Deputy Inspector Dahl yesterday announced that a number of "known Communists" had applied and were rejected. Dahl's intention apparently is to use the "red" scare to spur others to volunteer.

CP STATEMENT

The Communist Party of Wisconsin issued a statement in reply to Dahl, as follows:

"The Communist Party shares the concern of most Americans with the defense of their lives and property from atomic war. However, these ends will not be served by Socialist Mayor Zeidler's so-called civil defense' pipedream based on sweeping up the pieces AFTER an atombomb falls. The best and only possible defense against atomic destruction is to PREVENT the dropping of atombombs anywhere, by outlawing atomic warfare altogether, as the Stockholm World Peace Appeal demands.

"This first requires ending the war against the Korean people on the basis of Indian Prime Minister Nehru's proposals respecting the wishes of the Koreans themselves to decide their own destinies. Mayor Zeidler's block-warden organization, judging from Inspector Dax, would be used primarily as a stoolpigeon apparatus to spy on neighbors who may speak up for peace. Deputy Inspector Dahl's statement about 'Reds' volunteering for block wardens reveals that he has a typical FBI gestapo attitude in labelling as 'Communists' many who are not such but who may have in the past taken a position for peace, progress, or the rights of labor."

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Be Proud Of Your Dad, He Writes to McCarthy's Son

Letters from Americans who were not in the Union Square demonstration for peace but who read about it in the press continue coming to the home of William McCarthy, the seaman beaten by police. They express their agreement and gratitude for his heroism.

Typical is this letter from a resident of Atlantic City signed J. H. "Dear friend: I feel I know you and I want to congratulate you for making a fight for freedom of speech. I feel certain there are millions of Americans and Irishmen who feel as you do, but they are cowed by the press and such men as O'Dwyer. However, England used the same methods but did not succeed. So long as we have O'Dwyers and Francos, men like you will have to suffer."

Another, addressed to Bill's seven-year-old son, Kevin, said: "You have every reason to be really proud of your daddy. He is a good, brave man. Here is a present for you for being a helpful boy while your daddy is ill." The writer enclosed a $5 bill and signed it "A Friend."

All the letters express shock over the police brutality. This one said: "I have just read the account of the Peace Rally and of the brutal inhuman treatment given you by the police. Words come awkwardly to me, but I wish to ask you that if there is anything I can do to help you will you let me know." The writer enclosed name and address.

Another expressed appreciation for McCarthy's act but omitted his name since "like yours this letter may be opened." The New Yorker said: "Your deed was not only personally brave but to the point and in this issue far greater than any individual. I admired, too, the way you expressed the reasons for what you were doing."

Old friends, Americans of Irish extraction whom McCarthy has not seen for many years, came to his home with greetings from families in the neighborhood he grew up in. They came to talk more about the struggle for peace, McCarthy said.

Children from Other Lands Visit Hungary

BUDAPEST (Telepress) — Hungarian youngsters in the "Pioneer Republic" are acting as hosts to children from other countries this summer. At present there are 25 Czechoslovak, 26 Austrian and 24 German pioneers staying at the "Pioneer Republic." Bulgarian and Polish pioneers are expected.

Each group of Hungarian pioneers (between the ages of 10 and 14), spends 17 days holiday in the "Pioneer Republic"

Lanham Group Soft-Pedals Ties of Trusts to Anti-Semitic Network

By Harry Raymond

When Rep. Henderson Lanham (D-Ga.), of the House Committee on Lobbying, last Friday hurled anti-Negro insults at William Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and tried to assault him, the committee was busy putting the soft pedal on evidence in its possession linking an organized network of pro-fascist and anti-Semitic outfits with big business.

The committee at that time had in its possession a list of more than 100 reactionary individuals, corporations and foundations that have poured in the last four years a total of $1,348,489.05 into the anti-labor and pro-fascist Foundation for Economic Education.

The Foundation for Economic Education is a brother organization of the Committee for Constitutional Government, the National Economic Council and the Constitutional Educational League.

Contributors to the Foundation for Economic Education, testimony in the House Committee on Lobbying reveals, are the same wealthy individuals and corporations who supported the nation's major anti-labor and anti-Semitic since the days of the Liberty League.

CONTRIBUTORS

Among the 40 top contributors are:

William Volker Fund, $170,000.

General Motors, $50,000.

Chrysler Corp., $40,000.

DuPont (E. J. Nemours), $40,000.

U. S. Steel Corp., $40,000.

La Mot DuPont, $20,000.

Evidence in the hands of the House Committee on Lobbying also revealed a close tie-up between the hate outfits and members of the House and Senate.

It was disclosed that the Committee for Constitutional Government had mailed out close to 10,000,000 pieces of its hate propaganda under congressional franking (free mailing) privileges.

At 3 cents per mailing piece, this represents a saving of $300,000 by the C. C. G. for a four year period.

Congressmen who provided free mailing for the C. C. G.'s hate campaign and the number of pieces they admitted distributing under their frank are:

Ralph W. Gwinn (R-N. Y.), 2,400,000.

Wint Smith (R-Kan.), 200,000.

Clare Hoffman (R-Mich.), 165,000.

Noah Mason (R-Ill.), 100,000.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), 70,000.

Sen. James Eastland (D-Miss.), 40,000.

J. Parnell Thomas (R-N. J.), now in jail, amount incomplete.

Donald R. Jackson (R-Cal.), amount incomplete.

Ruling on '11' Perils All Freedoms, CRC Says

The American labor movement, the Negro people, and all who advocate peace are on the brink of suppression unless the Court of Appeals decision upholding the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders is reversed, the Civil Rights Congress declared yesterday. The CRC is the organization, headed by William Patterson, which catapulted into national prominence for its services in the Willie McGee, Trenton Six and other cases. It warned America that the Federal Court has become a major party to the conspiracy through which the administrative branch of government "seeks to destroy the Constitution with its Bill of Rights and to fasten the chains of fascist slavery upon the American people."

The court finding was called "the most far-reaching and dangerous decision ever rendered in this country." The CRC emphasized its similarity to the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, which upheld slavery and said "No Negro has any rights that a white man is bound to respect."

CURBS FREE SPEECH

The Appeals Court decision now says: "No one has any right to freedom of speech that the government is bound to respect," the CRC declared.

The Congress highlighted labor's stakes in the court's findings. "The labor movement, too, is threatened. Freedom of speech and the Bill of Rights has always been a life and death matter to labor." The CRC emphasized that the main legal authorities upon which the Appeals Court relied were recent Supreme Court decisions aimed at organized labor. For one, "the decision sustaining the Taft-Hartley affidavits; for another, the recent decisions taking away the right to picket."

Hitherto, Americans understood that the Bill of Rights granted them the right to criticize policies of the government, "and the right to hold and express ideas fundamentally opposed to the economic and social system in which we live." The Appeals Court definition of the "clear and present" danger changes that.

The CRC pointed out that the French and Irish Revolutions were cited to justify the Alien and Sedition laws of 1798; today the court rests its decision upon the success of the Russian revolution and upon Judge Hand's argument that "Communism is the most powerful movement in Europe and Asia since Islam."

In other words, you have free speech "so long as you talk trivialities." However, even should your ideas convince few in America the fact that "your ideas have achieved a mass following elsewhere in the world" deprives you of your rights.

VICTIMIZE PEACE WORKERS

The CRC pointed out that anybody who stands for peace today or has an iota of doubt about Korea is subject to severe punishment.

Most glaring was the significance of the court's finding to the Negro people. The judges could see no wrong in discriminating against Negroes and workers in the selection of New York City federal juries which the Communists challenged. "Unable to deny the discrimination," the CRC declared, "the court brashly defended it."

People of means, the court contended, are more likely to have the "general information" that a juror should possess. Judge Learned Hand saw nothing wrong with property qualifications for jurors. Confronted with proof of systematic discrimination against Negroes the court answered with "the incredible statement" that this was not objectionable, "for they were discriminated against not because they were Negroes but because they were poor."

Actually, the court was saying, the CRC declared, "It is all right to keep Negroes off the jury panels that are going to deal with the rights of political minorities,

(Continued on page 8)

PATTERSON
Leader in fight for Civil Rights

Wire Pleas for Bail To U.S. Appeals Court

Write or wire to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Foley Square, New York City, urging that bail be extended for the Communist 11 and that their appeal be reheard.

Write or wire to the U. S. Supreme Court, Washington, respectfully urging that the case of the Communist 11 be reviewed because of the sweeping nature of the Court of Appeals decision, which actually changes the Constitution of the United States.

Malan Spurns World Court Bid On S.W. Africa

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Aug. 8. — Reactionary Premier D. F. Malan said yesterday that he is "not prepared to yield" to a Hague International Court advisory opinion that South Africa submit reports on the Southwest African territory which it holds under trusteeship.

Speaking at a Southwest African election campaign rally at Keetmanshoop, Malan asked for backing in the Aug. 30 elections of his pro-fascist regime.

The elections will be the first in which Southwest African representatives will be selected for the South African parliament.

200 Out at Bendix South Bend Plant

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 8.— A wildcat strike by about 200 toolroom workers at the Bendix Aviation Corp., plant went into a second day today.

The United Auto Workers walked out yesterday after a Sunday mass meeting in which the CIO-UAW voted to reject a proposed new contract.

SAYS PEEKSKILL SET EXAMPLE TO N. Y. COPS

Peekskill set a "good example" for the brutal police assault on last Wednesday's peace rally in Union Square, one of Westchester County's leading newspapers, the White Plains Reporter Dispatch, boasted last week.

The paper is peeved, however, that the New York Times and the Herald Tribune, should have criticized the Peekskill attack while praising the New York City cops for doing the same thing.

The Reporter Dispatch noted that at the Union Square rally "many of those who participated in the demonstrations were badly beaten by police and no speakers were permitted to address the crowds.

"We have searched in the same press which criticized Westchester so mercilessly last Fall for similar expressions of adverse opinion on the way brawlers (the paper's word for anyone who speaks for peace) were handled by the police of New York City Wednesday. But we have found none."

STAGES IN THE ART OF PRINTING

the same deft fingers that wielded needle and spindle were employed in the setting of type before the advent of the linotype machine.

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Jimcrow In Uniform

By Abner Berry

THE TRUMAN-MacARTHUR INVADERS of Korea have rushed in Negroes as shock troops to dam with their bodies the human Korean stream surging toward freedom.

This act of using one oppressed people to fight another similarly oppressed has been applauded by the kept press from the Negro-hating Dixiecrat journals to the crime-mongering sheets of New York City. But none of them has explained that the very existence of "Negro troops" in the American Army is evidence of the jimcrow, second class citizenship which even the Negro soldier is forced to endure.

Negro readers, however, were shocked last week when the New York Amsterdam News, Pittsburgh Courier, Baltimore Afro-American, Chicago Defender and other big Negro papers joined the Truman-MacArthur press brigade. The editors' "pride" ballooned over the fact that "our boys" were shooting Koreans and being shot themselves in droves.

This "Negro section" of the battlefield bleachers seeks to whip up hatred among the Negroes for the colored Koreans for defending their country against ALL comers, and totally exonerates the white masters who had ordered the jimcrowed Negro soldiers into a desperate situation.

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THE NEGRO EDITORS should know that when the slaveholders in 1846 began their push westward with the Mexican War, Frederick Douglass, the Negro Abolitionist editor and statesman, opposed it.

The editors should know also that Jefferson Davis, president of the slaveholders' Confederate Government, had put slaves in uniform and planned to use them in his pro-slavery army.

So the present use of Negro troops proves nothing so much as that the white masters are desperate and that the "color question" which the imperialist nations used to ride to power now haunts them with defeat and oblivion. They would use Negro troops to assist in carrying "the white man's burden," now grown too heavy for the older empires.

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IN MAKING HEROES-FOR-A-DAY of the Negro troops and hated enemies of the Korean people, the kept press would focus the Negro people's attention 7,000 miles away from the galling conditions at home.

But . . .

Negro troops in Korea will not find one Korean who was guilty of killing the FEPC bill; they will not find the judges there who have sentenced more than 28 innocent Negroes to death, all of whom are now in death houses in various states; they will not find in Korea the sheriff who guards the ballot box against Negro voters, nor the jailers of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, nor the Klansman to whom every Negro who sticks up for his rights is a "Communist."

It would be more in keeping with the interest of the Negro people if Negro editors sought to safeguard the lives of Negro and other soldiers by fighting for a peaceful solution of the freedom struggles of oppressed peoples.

And, finally, this is no time to be silent on the anti-democratic aggressions which have been committed against the Negro people in America for more than three centuries.

The fight for Negro freedom and American Democracy eventually is going to be joined with that of the Korean people.

Where then will our warmongering editors be?

U. S. Base Near India

By Telepress

BOMBAY

The small Portuguese colony of Goa on the West Coast of India is almost exclusively owned and administered by the Americans, it appears from reports reaching here.

United States technicians are directing an extension of the airdrome at Marmagoa and the construction of a military base at Bambolim. "Radio Goa" belongs to an American broadcasting company and is being used as a subsidiary of the "Voice of America" propaganda network for propaganda directed towards India.

An Indian company's contract to operate the Goa railways will expire this year and will be taken over by an American agency.

All the 15,000 Portuguese colonial troops in Goa are armed with American arms and ammunition.

VIRGIL By Len Kleis

Letters from Readers

Meeting Today to Form Southern Rights Body

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

People throughout the country are shocked at the recent developments in Birmingham, Ala. Here, center of the Dixiecrat movement, police brutality and "legalized" KKK terror, an ordinance has been passed which Adolf Hitler could have been proud to write.

This ordinance, which outlaws the Communist Party and all liberal and progressive organizations through an "association" clause, was passed by a three-man commission without public discussion.

The St. Louis American, leading Negro newspaper, declared editorially: "It is outright American fascism."

The Civil Rights Congress is so disturbed by the Birmingham development that it is undertaking a legal chalenge in Birmingham of this unconstitutional ordinance and the mounting of a nationwide wave of protest to end this infection before it spreads further.

It is significant that "Bull" Connor, Birmingham's police commissioner, has received congratulations from Franco Spain and Fascist Greece.

Plans are being made to set up a committee in New York of former Southerners and friends of the South. We hope many of your readers who are interested in helping to defend and extend democratic rights in the Southland will attend the initial meeting today (Wednesday) at 23 W. 26th St. at 8:30 p.m.

NAT ROSS,
State Executive Secretary,
Civil Rights Congress.

Press Roundup

THE COMPASS' I. F. Stone, in discussing the Appeals Court ruling upholding the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders, points out that the court "turned its back on what is perhaps the fundamental legal concept of Western free society . . ." and that is, "that a man may not be punished for what he says but only for what he does."

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THE NEWS needles the Freedom House's police-state proposals because it is a latecomer on the scene. ". . . we would like to rise up and inquire," says the News, "how much confidence the public can put in the advice of an outfit like Freedom House, which obviously doesn't know its own mind from one year's end to another."

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THE MIRROR'S Drew Pearson reveals that Air Force chiefs "are working out details" for atom bombs in Korea "for possible use, in case."

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THE HERALD TRIBUNE'S Walter Lippmann holds that "The President's hasty and unilateral action about Formosa has provided the Russian diplomacy with many profitable opportunities—at the least to subject the United Nations coalition to a very severe strain, at the worst to engage us deeply in an indecisive but very expensive Far Eastern war."

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THE TIMES feels that West Germany is ripe for "cooperation with the West. . . ."

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THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN sees a "Communist plot" in the government's half-hearted grimaces at big business. America's military weakness, says the J-A, results from the late President Roosevelt's "New Deal concepts."

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THE POST'S Frank Kingdon's political giddiness expresses itself with "The United States has a magnificent position." He also feels that "We are the opponents of colonialism in Asia."

World of Labor

By George Morris

A Loan for Franco 'Surprises' the CIO

THE EDITORIAL of the Aug. 7 CIO News suggests the following slogan that Communists of the world, and, we presume, the peace camp generally, could now take up: "U. S. Teams Up With Dictator Franco to Subjugate Common People of the World." It is the truth, but we hardly think the people anywhere in this world had to wait for the CIO's tip to recognize it.

The CIO's sardonic suggestion was contained in a tearful and bitter denunciation of the Senate for its 65 to 15 majority in favor of a $100,000,000 loan to Franco. A cartoon with the editorial shows the Senate loading the loan into a cannon labeled "Communist propaganda," with Stalin happily preparing to ignite the cannon's fuse.

The "majority of our Senators simply do not understand ideological warfare," says the CIO. The main stress of the CIO's complaint is on the "propaganda weapon" the Senate provided for the Communists, not the fundamental meaning of a loan to fascists.

What did the CIO leaders expect from a war to save fascists like Syngman Rhee, Chiang Kai-shek and their like? A new wave of "liberalism" for America?

The Senate vote of a loan to Franco was only another of the many indications labor already received to prove that a war for a reactionary purpose inevitably brings forth its characteristic fascist fruits.

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MOST INTERESTING, however, was the lineup on the loan. Most of the Senators in whose behalf the CIO spent the greatest energy and money, voted for the Franco loan. Senators Chavez of New Mexico, Murray of Montana, Kefauver of Tennessee, Lucas of Illinois, Magnuson of Washington, McMahon of Connecticut, Myers of Pennsylvania, O'Mahoney of Wyoming, and that staunch "progressive" Pepper of Florida, to mention a few of the votes for the loan.

No one in the CIO office is so naive as to believe that these and other of the administration stalwarts voted for the measure without an indication from Truman and Acheson that an alliance with Franco is in the offing. The CIO leaders are shocked that such action is taken in the Senate without regard for the feeling of the labor "partners" in the foreign policy program. Why should they be shocked? Didn't their secretary-treasurer James B. Carey let it slip out in a public speech last January that "we" (meaning labor) "would join the fascists in order to fight Communists in a war?" This statement was never repudiated by the CIO's leadership. The Senators had a right to assume that the leaders of the CIO wouldn't object to an alliance with Franco.

What are the political implications in the vote on the Franco loan? They show how ridiculous the CIO's political action policy has become. There isn't a shred of meaning left to the frantic cries of the AFL and CIO leaders for funds and effort to elect "friends of labor" next November. How much of a margin is there left between the likes we named above and those who didn't style themselves "Fair Dealers?"

•

THE PLAIN TRUTH is that the Senators, especially the administration's closest supporters, are quite consistent with the basic position they took. Having decided to support a war to make the U. S. a policeman of reaction over the world, they naturally see nothing wrong in financing and arming allies like Franco. Far more significant in the vote of the "Fair Deal" Senators is the indication it gives of what the real position of the CIO and AFL bureaucrats will soon be. Fundamentally, their position is no whit different from that of Senators like Pepper, Murray, Myers and the others. These labor leaders are bound to come around to the "practical" idea that an alliance with Franco and others like him is in the interest of the "freedom-loving" people.

Most of the squawking from CIO leaders over the Franco loan and over some of the other unpalatable consequences of our intervention in Korea, is more designed to sooth the feeling of the rank and file members than to be a genuine expression of anger. The CIO leaders knew well the cold war score, and what it is bound to bring. Their squawks would be more worthy of attention if they at least organized some action in the shops and locals to express the feeling of the workers on the way things are panning out.

COMING: IS THE PENTAGON PLANNING GERM WAR? . . . By Rob F. Hall . . . In the weekend Worker

Daily Worker

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Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, August 9, 1950

How They Fear Peace!

THE JOB IS TO STOP the war in Korea, to keep it from spreading to China and Europe, and to let Koreans decide their own form of government.

To accomplish this, Soviet delegate Jacob Malik five days ago proposed this practical plan for peace now:

That the UN issue a "Cease Fire!" order in Korea.

Withdraw all foreign troops from Korea.

That "North" and "South" Korea be invited to the Security Council to state their case before the whole world.

That China be admitted to its place on the Security Council so that its 450,000,000 people will be represented as is their legal right.

It is this open, honest, and practical plan to STOP THE KOREAN WAR and PREVENT IT FROM SPREADING which Washington and the ENTIRE PRESS is now screaming against in the wildest accents of rage and hate.

Stop Malik! Silence Malik! Out-vote Malik and "get it over with," shouts the New York Post. Don't answer him, pleads the Post's self-appointed UN diplomat, John Hohenberg. He advises Warren Austin and the British not to fall into Malik's "trap" by ARGUING WITH HIM! They should "keep quiet," the New York Post's junior foreign minister orders.

On the other hand (and on another page), Frank Kingdon, the New York Post's other unofficial and self-appointed prime minister for the "American Empire" in Asia, gives the opposite counsel.

"Majority votes in the UN are NOT CONVINCING propaganda to the peoples we need most to impress," he answers his frantic colleague Hohenberg, who wants only to "outvote Malik" and "GET ON WITH THE WAR!"

Neither the totalitarian war press nor the Washington spokesmen in the UN SHOW THE SLIGHTEST DESIRE TO FIND A WAY TO HALT THE WAR AND KEEP IT FROM SPREADING.

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MALIK IS "WINNING the propaganda" fight, as the press hacks call it. Why? Solely and simply because he is TELLING THE TRUTH and the peoples of Asia and Europe KNOW IT, even if many of our fellow-Americans, blinded by the press and radio, do not yet know it.

Walter Lippmann, writing in the New York Herald Tribune, admits that all of Asia believes Malik and not Warren Austin. But that is because they are "illiterate masses," says Lippmann coldly. This racism will not change the fact, however, that they believe Malik because their EXPERIENCE TELLS THEM that he is speaking for them and for peace. It is not Moscow, but London and Wall Street, they see wielding the whip against them.

Our country MUST NEGOTIATE in the UN and find a way to peace. Let the Merchants of Death, hungry for more American corpses, cry down all peace plans. The American people will demand peace just the same.

Mundt's Panic Tactic

A DEMENTED KID wrecked a train out West. The Communists did it, shouted Senator Karl Mundt immediately!

The press reports food hoarding, which is supposed to be the reason for the rising costs of food. "The Communists are doing it," shouts Karl Mundt!

If there were a flood in Ohio, Mundt would scream his one maniac shout, "The Communists did it!"

Let no one underestimate the effect of this calculated lunacy. Mundt does not care if he can easily be refuted by facts. He is deliberately using the Goebbels-Hitler tactic which is aimed at KILLING ALL REASON and spreading PANIC and VIOLENCE against a scapegoat.

The bloody killers working for the Czar always shouted, "The Jews did it!" The Nazis developed this to a science of manufactured panic on a national scale. "The Jews did it" answered everything, every evil that befell the German people. Mundt is trying to POISON AMERICA with this madness.

Mundt is trying to sneak his infamous Communist Registration Bill through the Senate. If he succeeds, America will be drenched in bigger and bigger doses of terror propaganda. "The Jews did it" . . . the Communists did it. . . . Kill the Jews. . . . Kill the Communists. . . . Kill the n——rs" will be the swelling roar of maddened Mundt-men, Mundt hopes, acting as Storm Troopers.

We urge everyone to wire or write his Congressman and Senators immediately to vote "No" on the Mundt Bill or any variation of it.

IRON CURTAIN —By Ellis

Gurley Flynn's Baptism of Fire in Labor Movement

(Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, beloved leader of the Communist Party was 60 years old Monday. Her stirring life as a labor leader comprises a great portion of the history of American labor this generation.

(Robert Minor, veteran Communist leader, has written this biographical series on Comrade Flynn's life. "Fighting Bob" is known by millions of Americans for his brilliant work in saving Tom Mooney from death and freeing the Scottsboro Negro boys. These achievements are only a small part of his contributions to America.)

By Robert Minor

As I told you, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn started early as a fighter in the labor movement. She was 15 years old at the time ofthe founding of the Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.)—with which her earliest years were identified—and she was in it almost as soon as it was organized.

The IWW was founded in September, 1905.

The emergence of the great trusts, as monopolies of the heavy industries in combination with biggest banks—finance capital—and especially the organization of the United States Steel Corp. under the Morgan bank in 1901—had marked a profound change in American life. The steel combine effected a practical control of most of the heavy industries concerned with metal, fuel and transport, from the Atlantic Coast to the iron and copper, lead, zinc and gold mines of the Rocky Mountains and California.

This power, wielded from a single center, dictated a single strategy of destruction and exclusion of all effective labor organization from the entire body of American heavy industry—an "ideal" more nearly achieved in the United States than in any other country in the world.

The old, narrow craft unions, upon which the American Federation of Labor was mainly based, could be seen, more glaringly than before, to be unable to offer any effective resistance to the colossal power of these combinations.

The Steel Trust began a number of planned wars for the purpose of excluding from the field of the basic industries of steel manufacture, of copper, lead and zinc production, or any of the extractive industries associated with them, any effective labor organization of any kind whatsoever. Even the narrowest craft unions were to be destroyed where they showed the slightest tendency to affect production by enrolling all of a skilled craft.

And it is not accidental that the IWW drew into its orbit many of the older generation of men and women of the working class whose names spell the revolutionary history of the American working class, such as Foster, Haywood, Vincent St. John and Eugene V. Debs—and that Tom and Annie Flynn were drawn into it, and that their daughter, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, then aged 15, was sure to become a leader of it.

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BY FAR the most potent of the constituent organizations that formed the IWW was the Western Federation of Miners, a large, strong and active industrial union of metal miners and smelter workers, effective in most of the mines and smelters of the Rocky Mountain states, almost from the Mexican to the Canadian borders. The ideological and practical leader of the union was William D. Haywood, a metal miner, a former cowboy, a magnetic figure of gigantic size and great power of speech—a deeply devoted socialist. Other constituent delegates to the convention of the IWW were representatives of local unions of the AFL, the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, several editors and prominent individuals, including a former Catholic priest, and Daniel De Leon, representing the Socialist Labor Party. Eugene V. Debs gave his support to the organization for a short time, but the Socialist Party fought against it and supported the Gompers bureaucracy.

A number of planned wars were begun by the United States Steel Corp. for the purpose of rooting out and destroying every effective labor organization encroaching upon any periphery of the steel empire.

In February, 1906, the attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners was begun by the framing up and kidnaping of the leaders of the union and the announcement that they would be tried for murder of a former Governor of Idaho.

Haywood would be brought to trial first at Boise, Idaho.

Immediately there was a mobilization of the American labor movement more nearly complete than had ever been seen before. Every trade union of any validity or significance, every political organization and group claiming working class character, the Socialist Party, the Socialist Labor Party, every labor paper, gave its support.

The Socialist weekly paper, the Appeal to Reason, achieved a circulation of nearly 500,000; the Socialist Labor Party paper, the Daily People, reached its highest strength, the Socialist Party multiplied its membership and approached mass proportions.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, 16 years old, became a dynamo of action in this campaign, a speaker, organizer and leader of the IWW.

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STRANGELY ENOUGH, the agents of the Copper Trust who directly handled the frame-up of the miners' union leaders gave the details of the case into the hands of the same Pinkerton detective who had, 30 years earlier, acted as the stoolpigeon in the anthracite coal miners' union in Pennsylvania, on whose false testimony 19 leaders of the union had been hanged. As a reward for his services in hanging the leaders of the coal miners' union, the stoolpigeon, James McParlan, had been promoted to be manager of the Denver office of Pinkerton's agency.

As the chief witness to bring about the conviction and hanging of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, McParlan employed a professional gunman, admittedly a murderer who had engaged at times in burglary and

(Continued on page 8)

Gurley Flynn

(Continued from Page 7)

arson for a living, whom McParlan got in touch with through his having been on the payroll of a railroad detective department as a stoolpigeon—one Harry Orchard. But Orchard's record was so foul that McParland could prepare him for the witness stand only by staging a big press campoign to the effect that Harry Orchard had undergone a religious conversion—something of the same technique that made McParlan himself a usable witness in the hanging of the 19 anthracite miners 50 years before. But there was a difficulty. McParlan had been touted for his bloody work in the Pennsylvania hangings as a pious Catholic; but Boise, Idaho, where Haywood was to be tried was a town of wildly anti-Catholic, Bible-thumping Protestant fundamentalists; actually several big circus tents were set up by revivalist preachers to catch the crowds of people that would come from far and near for the trial. These were all wildly anti-Catholic.

So the story of Harry Orchard's "religious conversion" had to be amended. When the papers announced that Orchard had been "born again"—and this was the language actually used about Orchard as it was later to be used about Louis Budenz—the story was that the Catholic detective McParlan had converted Orchard to a Protestant religion. None of the tragic comedy was lost on the working class.

The defense of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners was one of the greatest successes ever achieved by the American labor movement. Every sector of labor was mobilized—even Samuel Gompers was compelled to give ostentatious if not enthusiastic support.

THE 16-YEAR-OLD Elizabeth Gurley Flynn—going on 17—attained an early political maturity in that fight. Haywood was acquitted in July, 1907, and the mass movement of the working class did not subside.

Elizabeth had become a seasoned mass leader and organizer. She was elected a delegate to the IWW convention at Chicago in 1907, and again in 1908. She, at the age of 17, was the only woman delegate at the 1908 convention, much to her dissatisfaction as one who never forgot the importance of the half of the working class that is composed of women.

Despite the mistakes of anarcho-syndicalist character that were made in the IWW—its opposition to the opportunism of the Socialist Party took the mistaken form of "rejection of political action"—the brunt of the class struggle was for a number of years largely in the hands of this new organization. Tremendous progress was made in organizing masses of unorganized workers on industrial union lines in the most frightfully exploited industries that had been left almost untouched by the craft unionism of the AFL. For 10 years the sharpest episodes of the class struggle, with some notable exceptions, found the front line of the working class under the leadership of the IWW. And in every struggle Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was at the front as one of the ablest leaders.

I suppose that tens of thousands of homes of workers in the textile mills, railroad yards, the iron mines of Minnesota and the Rockies and the harvest fields of California, have had during those years a duplicate of the little scrap of a paper, faded and torn, which I have before me now—clipped from a newspaper of Jan. 30, 1912, a portrait under the headline: "Girl Socialist Leader of Lawrence Textile Strike, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn." She was the working class' pin-up girl, affectionately called "Girlie."

In another article I will tell of Elizabeth's early contacts with the founders of the Communist Party, C. E. Ruthenberg, William Z. Foster, and others, and with Tom Mooney, and her inevitable joining of the revolutionary Party of Socialism.

(To be continued)

Women in D. C.

(Continued from Page 1)

ing chairman of the organization and well-known physician, made short shrift of that charge.

"Must it be only Communists who ask for peace?" she retorted to heckling reporters at a press conference this afternoon.

"I have my yardstick by which I measure right and wrong. It is the Ten Commandments and the Constitution. Appealing for peace is not wrong by either of those."

"We are not unaware of the distrust with which petitioners for peace are being greeted in America. We are not unaware of the accusations of "un-American, unpatriotic and Russian agents," etc. Each of us, the leaders here, has heard these accusations. I myself, an American born and bred of Italian immigrant parents, of Catholic upbringing, who have delivered more than one thousand American babies to American parents—I have been told to 'go back to Russia.'"

The reporters were more interested in the origin of the peace march than they were in its program, hoping this might give them the weapon to attack the dramatic peace demonstration.

Dr. Paolone explained that a group of women in New York had gone to Lake Success to congratulate UN Secretary General Trygve Lie on his peace tour of world capitals. Later, after the outbreak of the Korea war and the published demand of Sen. Owen Brewster (R-Me) for unloosing an atom bomb over Korea, they decided they should go further.

A brief notice in a New York newspaper resulted in enlarging their ranks to 300 when they next called at Lake Success, she said. That was on July 13.

At the embassy of the Indian Government, the delegates presented a statement to Madame Pandit, the ambassador.

They came, on the anniversary of Hiroshima, to assure Prime Minister Nehru of their "support of his efforts to obtain recognition of the peoples government of China and admission of its delegates to the United Nations," the statement said.

At the handsome marble building of the American Red Cross the delegates presented an appeal for support of the statement of the International Red Cross urging the outlawing of all weapons of mass destruction."

Delegates said that more than 500 of them came from Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York. Large delegations also came from Ohio and Illinois. California and Louisiana were also represented.

CRC

(Continued from Page 5)

because Negroes recognize the relationship between the attacks against them and against political minorities, and will not be able to be unfair enough to Communists."

The CRC warned this way fascism came to Germany. Millions are threatened today. It cited the Department of Justice testimony that there were 21,105 prosecutions "which would begin if the courts affirmed the convictions of the Communist leaders."

This figure gives a small clue to the entire number endangered if the courts affirm the verdict.

The CRC urged all Americans, especially non-Communists, to defend the Constitution and demand the Supreme Court grant a hearing in this case" and then reverse this horrendous decision."

Soviets Prevented War, Says Eisler

BERLIN, Aug. 8. — Gerhart Eisler, head of the press department for the German People's Democratic Republic, declared last night at a meeting of the Socialist Unity Party at Eisenach, Thuringia, that a third world war had been prevented only through the "moral, economic, cultural and military power of the Soviet Union."

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

FOLK DANCING of many nations; beginners, advanced. Cost. Ross Sier, director. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 East 10th St.

SOCIAL FORCES in the Struggle for Peace will be discussed by Victor Perlo at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Avenue. 8:15 p.m. Subs. $1.00.

TURNING POINTS IN NEGRO HISTORY will be discussed by Dr. Herbert Aptheker at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. 8:15 p.m. Subs. $1.00.

TITO FASCISM IN THE SERVICE OF WALL STREET will be discussed by George Siskind at the Jefferson School, 797 Sixth Avenue, 8:30 p.m. Subs. 50, LYL members 40c.

Coming

"THE FORGOTTEN VILLAGE," a drama of the struggle against witchery and superstition in a Mexican village. Story, by John Steinbeck, narration by Burgess Meredith with musical score by Hanns Eisler, will be presented this Saturday and Sunday evenings, August 12 and 13 at comfortably cool 77 Fifth Avenue. On the same program, Joris Ivens' "Spanish Earth," with magnificent music score by Marc Blitzstein. A social with dancing and refreshments in the Art Room. Auspices: Midtown Film Circle. Saturday and Sunday evenings, August 12 and 13, two showings each night, 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. at 77 Fifth Avenue (off 15th St.). Donation 83c plus tax.

"SO ENDS OUR NIGHT," co-starring Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan, is a thrilling drama of life under Nazism by Eric Maria Remarque, author of "All Quiet on the Western Front." This feature will be shown at cool breezy 3200 Coney Island Avenue (one block from boardwalk). Also: "Brotherhood of Man," lively cartoon story, attacking prejudice and racial hatred. A social with dancing and refreshments will continue throughout the evening in the Rose Room. Auspices: Brighton Film Circle and Brooklyn YPA. This Saturday and Sunday evenings, August 12 and 13, two showings each night, 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. 3200 Coney Island Avenue in Brighton Beach (one block from boardwalk). Donation 83c plus tax.

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5 words constitute a line
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MEMO TO OUR READERS:

Our annual Labor Day edition of The Worker will be published September 3rd.

We want 1000 contributions of $1.00 or more to help insert an ad to greet Labor on Labor Day in the struggle for Peace and Security.

Enclosed please find $_____ as my contribution.

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Korea Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

women and children and destroying their property.

For example, when the American Air Force bombed Pyongyang between June 29 and August 2, American planes dropped a large number of bombs on the residential parts of the town, repeatedly bombarded the town with rocket-guns and machine-guns. In particular, American aircraft shot up the peaceful inhabitants of Pyongyang with guns and machine-guns during the attacks of June 30, July 3, 4, 5, 20 and 23 and August 2. On July 4 American aircraft, having suddenly appeared over Pyongyang, machine-gunned a crowd of people near the building of the People's Municipal oCmmittee when they were dashing to the shelters. The aircraft flew several times over the main streets of the town firing along them with machine-guns.

This bombing and machine-gunning of Pyongyang destroyed more than 200 dwelling houses, heavily damaged many dwelling houses and destroyed the People's Hospital and a number of buildings of the Polytechnical Institute. As a result of the raids on Pyongyang, some 700 inhabitants were killed and more than 500 persons were wounded.

In July, the American Air Force dropped hundreds of tons of bombs and repeatedly machine-gunned the town. For instance, after the mass raid on Wonsan on July 13, the rice warehouses caught fire. After the raid the inhabitants of the town gathered at the burning warehouse and dragged the rice away in an attempt to save it from the fire.

Two American fighters then appeared over the town, machine-gunned the crowd, and then returned again several times and continued to machine-gun the fleeing inhabitants.

As a result of the air raids, a large part of the town of Wonsan was completely destroyed, including several schools, five hospitals, and several cultural institutions and cinemas. More than 4,000 persons were killed and injured.

During repeated air raids on the town of Nampkho, American planes dropped a large number of bombs on residential districts and fired on them with cannons and machine-guns. Some 400 persons were killed and wounded as a result of these raids on Nampkho; more than 500 dwelling houses, public and cultural buildings were destroyed.

The town of Chynnam was subjected to barbarous bombing. As a result of the American Air Force raids on Chynnam on July 30, and August 2 and 3, the town was completely destroyed.

The American Air Force is systematically bombing and machine-gunning the town of Seoul, causing great damage to the residential areas. The number of casualties among the population of Seoul is about 7,000.

A large number of small towns and villages of South and North Korea, containing no military targets or industrial undertakings of any kind, have frequently been subjected to brutal bombing by American aircraft and many of them have been entirely or almost entirely destroyed. For example, the district capital Vondzhyu, in South Kanvon Province, has been destroyed; the village of Denpkho, Kengi Province; the town of Khonchon, South Kanvon Province; the town of Phkentkhok, Kengi Province; and the village of Yangak, south P'Yongyang.

There are numerous instances of American airplanes firing on peasants working in the fields, passenger trains and steamers. For example, on July 3, four American aircraft shot peasants of the village of Ponsan, Khuankhe Province, who were working in the fields; as a result of the firing 15 persons were killed and 8 wounded.

On July 4 six American aircraft four times machine-gunned peasants of Munari village, South P'Yongyang province, who were engaged in weeding the fields; as a result 15 peasants were killed, one of them killed a peasant woman with her infant who was giving it the breast among the rice paddies.

On July 3 at Sookho Station an American plane shot at a mail train traveling between P'Yongyang and Nadin; the conductor and several passengers were seriously wounded. On July 4, American aircraft several times shot at a passenger steamer traveling from Nampkho to Khvankhe, as a result of which 33 passengers were killed or injured.

On July 5 American planes machin-gunned women who were washing clothes in the river Senchengan, near Khamkhyn, and children who were bathing in the river; as a result of the firing 12 persons were killed and 14 injured.

Having set itself the task of destroying Korean industry and of creating a disastrous situation for the Korean people, the American Air Force is carrying out systematic attacks on industrial centers, destroying concerns which have no connection whatsoever with war industry. During an attack on Pyongyang for example, a starch factory, two soya bean mills, a garment factory, a hosiery factory, a rubber footwear factory and a grain mill were destroyed. During raids on Namphko, an edible oil factory was destroyed. A factory for the production of agricultural fertilizers was destroyed in Nampkho and an agricultural fertilizer combine in Khynnam, on whose operations the productivity of Korean agriculture very largely depends. A large number of communal dining rooms, shops and other undertakings have been damaged or destroyed.

All these crimes represent police action carried out in the name of the United Nations. The communiques issued by MacArthur's headquarters daily report the dropping of hundreds of tons of bombs on Korean towns and villages, and represent all this with cannabalistic cynicism as a great boon for the Korean people.

Like honest people all over the world, the Korean people is incensed at the barbaric acts of the American interventionists in Korea. In bringing the above facts to the knowledge of the Security Council, the government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, while making no reference in the present instance to the general question of the illegality of United States intervention in Korea, in regard to which the Government of the People's Democratic Republic has already indicated its position in a statement sent by it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on June 28, 1950, enters a categorical protest and demands that urgent steps be taken to stop the abovementioned monstrous crimes which are being committed by United States armed forces in Korea.

The Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic considers that, in the event of the Security Council refusing to take steps to stop the criminal acts of United States interventionists in Korea, the responsibility for these criminal deeds will fall not only on the United States interventionists but also on the states members of the Security Council who have prevented those steps being taken.

Pak Hen Nen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, August 5, 1950, Pyongyang, Korea."

Penna. Progressives Assail Robeson Ban

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Protest against the revocation of Paul Robeson's passport was voiced today by the Progressive Party of Pennsylvania, in a wire to Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Guy DeBoysson, president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth with headquarters in Paris, has cabled to Truman protesting withdrawal of his passport from Paul Robeson. The cable condemned the action as "one more step towards complete liquidation of democratic liberties in the United States."

DeBoysson asked theat the President guarantee "Robeson's democratic rights."

AS WE SEE IT, a column by Robert F. Hall, Washington correspondent, appears Mondays and Wednesdays in the Daily Worker.

Strike Halts Buses in Maine, New Hampshire

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 8 (UP).—Maine Central Bus Line service to 200 Maine and New Hampshire communities was halted today by a strike of 91 AFL drivers, mechanics and ticket sellers.

Negotiations broke down last midnight when local union president Raymond L. Briggs rejected a company offer of a three-cent hourly wage boost and adjusted mileage rates.

French Navy to Get 2 U. S. Warships

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Two modern warships will be turned over to the French Navy at Philadelphia next Saturday. They are 1,240-ton escort vessels, similar to two vessels turned over previously to the Netherlands government.

COURT DEFENDS TRIAL BY STACKED JURY

(Continued from Page 2)

system—(Federal Juror March, 1931). "It is not just in the cards for a man who does not have a reasonably wide business experience to sit in a jury box and pass intelligently upon what goes on in big business.—The taxi driver, the doorman of an apartment house and men of that type simply cannot do it."

Judge Hand does not repudiate those crass class expressions against workers. He tries to sugarcoat them a bit as self-interest for workers to be excluded. Listen to this quotation from his opinion:

"Jury duty is a burden, to all who serve except the relatively few who are not gainfully employed and have leisure—such as retired business men, housewives whose children have grown up, and those who welcome any break in the monotony of their lives. But the hardship which it imposes upon a manual worker, especially now that the cost of living has so much increased, is so much greater than that upon 'executives,' for example, who ordinarily without serious disarrangement, can be made to serve at specified months. But all times are equally inconvenient to one who must work by the day, week or month to support a family or even himself alone."

This is sheer twaddle. Federal jurors are paid $5 a day for a short period plus mileage. After that it is increased to $10 a day. Thousands of New York wage earners would not consider this an "extreme hardship," especially in the slack seasons. Certainly their wives would not consider it a burden from a financial viewpoint either. This is entirely beside the point of their rights to serve on juries.

•

BUT WOULD THEY be sufficiently "well-informed?" That is a question Judge Hand answers as follows: **"It is entirely reasonable to assume that a leisure which comes with relative affluence, is likely to result in a larger store of general information than is possible for one to acquire who must work for his daily living."** There you are. Poor people, wage earners, mothers, are not as qualified to serve on juries as the big executives, the business men and women, the professionals (white of course). As for the Negroes on the list, with "C" to identify them, Judge Hand has this gem of wisdom to offer: **"So far as they are not represented on the list in proportion to their numbers, there is no evidence that it was on account of their race; and the disproportion is adequately explained by the fact that they are among the poorer groups."** He finishes with this Aesopian remark: **"It is not our province to write upon a text so long accredited; if it is to be done the Supreme Court must do it."** It all adds up to a class jury of capitalists and their satellites to try cases in Uncle Sam's courts.

Can such juries give fair trials to trade unionists, Negroes, Communists? Life has demonstrated in this instance and countless others they cannot and will not. In fact, Judge Hand does not deny that a fair trial for Communists was well-nigh impossible, **"because of the heated public opinion against them."** I quote further: **"It was not as though the prejudices had been local, so that it could be cured by removal to another district; it was not as though it were temporary so that there was any reasonable hope that with a reasonable continuance it would subside. Indeed, as it turns out, it is likely that the trial was at a less unpropritious time than any that has succeeded it or is likely to follow."**

This being the atmosphere, as we know all too well, to which radio, press, even the President of the United States contributed and which this arrogant court decision is now calculated to aggravate still more, how imperative it is to have an honest jury system. How could these men have a jury even approximating their "peers" unless the workingclass, the Negro people, trade unionists and their wives were there.

It is their experience which would help to neutralize the barrage of redbaiting slander and make more intelligible the lives and work of these defendants? But this is exactly what this rigged jury system is calculated to prevent—a fair trial by a cross-section of the population of a predominantly workingclass area. Class justice is administered by the class in power, the capitalist class.

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For the Daily Worker: Previous day at [illegible]. For Monday's issue—Friday at 3 p.m.

For The (Weekend) Worker: Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Six Books Reflect World Colonial Struggles

By Erik Bert

The struggle against imperialism that is arousing the whole colonial and semi-colonial world and is most openly expressed in Korea, is reflected in every recent book dealing with the colonial world.

Asian Relations, Asia Relations Organization, New Delhi, India. Institute of Pacific Relations. $4.
The Gold Coast. By F. M. Bourret. Stanford University Press, Stanford, Calif. $4.
Frontier Land Systems in Southernmost China By Chen Han-seng. Institute of Pacific Relations, N. Y. $2.
Agrarian Unrest in Southeast Asia By Erich H. Jacoby. Columbia University Press. $4.
The Brazilian Economy. By Henry William Spiegel, The Blakiston Company, Philadelphia.

F. M. Bourret's **The Gold Coast** is a subtle plea for imperialism generally, and for British imperailism specifically.

Erich Jacoby's **Agrarian Unrest in South East Asia** and Henry William Spiegel's **The Brazilian Economy**, while far from appreciative of the full consequences of the revolt now challenging imperialism in the colonies, describe some of the economic consequnces of imperialism.

Asian Relations, although only recently available, is already a historically old book. It is a report of the proceedings of the First Asian Relations conference, held in New Delhi, March-April, 1947. Some 30 countries participated, including the Asiatic Soviet Republics. Here the discussion ranged from serious analysis of the effects of imperialism in Asia to the sheerest wind blown demagogy. In the three years that have elapsed since the conference the demagogs, among whom the most blatant was Nehru, have shown themselves to be lieutenants of imperialism.

In contrast to all the foregoing in terms of both scholarship and understanding is Chen Han-seng's **Frontier Land Systems in Southernmost China**. Chen's work analyzes the agrarian problems and social organization among the Pai Yi people of Yunnan and among the Kamba people of Sikang. Both peoples are of non-Chinese origin, the Pai Yi of Thai or Siamese nationality, and the Kamba of Tibetan nationality.

"What appears to be an internal agrarian question," Chen says, "is in reality a problem of general international significance"—affecting the "hundreds of millions of peasants in Africa and Asia who still live under alien domination," whose destiny is inextricably bound up with the three-fold question of land tenure, colonialism and national independence.

Chan offers us a rich, scholarly, scientific survey of social structure, including the old tribal land system and collective labor, incipient feudal development, labor rent and rent in kind, private family land, household slavery, forced labor and requisitions, various degrees of serf tenancy, the double burden of a native and a Chinese bloodsucking officialdom, etc.

Of special interest and value is his description of the lamaseries in Sikang which combine religion with serf labor, usury, caravan trading, private capital, luxury for the few top lamas and misery for the many poverty-stricken lamas, landlordism. These lamaseries are the "bulwark of a simple feudal society."

Chen shows how the incipient capitalist developments tend to disintegrate the existing social structure, but in so doing wreck such havoc as to prevent any real social progress, and doom the mass of the people to unmitigated misery. Part and parcel of this wretched system is the tribute-exacting, plundering Chinese bureaucracy and merchant capital.

Under imperialism, says Chen, "western capitalistic influences (have been) making use of, and hence moving in to retain, or at least retard the complete overthrow of, the feudalistic remnants."

He concludes that only "autonomous political power with the right of self-determination" can relieve the misery of the oppressed minorities in China. The victories of the peoples Liberation armies are making that possible.

Jacoby estimates that 80 percent of the people in Java, Burma, Malaya, Indo-China, the Philippines and Siam "live near the border line of starvation. They have insufficient food, bad clothing, inferior houses." Land concentration, share-cropping, usury, indebtedness, debt peonage and a low level of agricultural production are typical of the whole of southeast Asia. Chronic malnutrition is the lot of the bulk of the people. For the masses of the people he says, the "movement for the land has merged with the national movement."

This situation, it is clear from his survey, is the direct consequence of imperialist domination and oppression by the Western world.

Jacoby says that the imperialist powers are attempting to counteract the "continent-wide revolutionary process" with new demagogy but warns that "the enforced continuation of coloninal rule (whatever its shape or disguise) is multiplying the contradictions and increasing the tension, thus nurturing the forces destined fo succeed it." He neglects to mention that not just demagogy but arms are being used by the western powers, under the direction of Wall Street, to crush the national movements.

Only complete independence, says Jacoby, make it possible for these nation to "develop the human and economic resources of their country in a liberal and democratic way," and that anything less than independence "might involve the most dangerous political consequences."

But then he tends to confuse and vitiate this simple and correct proposition by suggesting that in some instances, where a "preparatory period is deemed appropriate" ("deemed appropriate" by whom, he does not say) trusteeship under a more stabilized United Nations would be in order.

Bourett's argument runs like this: over the centuries the Gold Coast has gradually emerged from slave-trading and a primitive social order, and is now being guided under beneficient British tutelage toward its apogee as a Commonwealth under the Anglo-Saxon firmament.

Because the book has this kind of a imperialist-propaganda goal it is not very enlightening. Thus, a couple of pages are devoted to the internal economy of cocoa production, the dominant industry in the colony, and hundreds of pages to "plans" for economic development and to "constitutional" development. The British governors are all very fine characters, and the only natives mentioned are the chiefs or the coastal intelligentsia. The people, by and large, do not appear.

But history quashes even Bourrett's hocus-pocus. Thus, as we conclude the book, we reach the "landmark in the history of the Gold Coast . . . the formal opening of the first session of the new legislative council" on July 23, 1946. Bourett, stirred to the core, describes the pageantry and drama of the scene, which echoed in "national rejoicing" in the days that followed.

Nineteen months later, on February 28, 1948 "ex-servicemen held a parade. (They) attempted to continue forcing their way to Government House. . . . The police were ordered to fire. Several men were killed or wounded before the parade could be turned back."

Simultaneously the inhabitants of Accra poured out in mass protest against high prices. "In all, 29 persons were killed, 266 injured, and the property damage, not including houses amounted to $2,000,000."

This is the reality behind "the very encouraging progress which the Gold Coast has already made." This is the truth behind the "cooperation between indigenous peoples and a metropolitan power" whose "value" is, to Bourrett, "abundantly clear." This is the "new concept of empire."

Spiegel says that his survey of the Brazilian economy has as its "central thesis" the "profound contraditions that capitalistic growth and the development of industry create in an environment where powerful forces tend to perpetuate elements characteristic of the feudal order."

This thesis is wrong. The contradiction does not involve "capitalistic growth and the development of industry" in general, but imperialism, which evolves a particular form of "capitalistic growth" and itself blocks the "development of industry." Imperialism tends to reinforce the feudal order, and utilize it for its own profits.

His work is more satisfactory when he details Brazil's economic development during the past few decades.

The conditions of the people, as a consequence of this development are these: "By far the greatest number of Brazilians live on the land under conditions of great poverty." "Unusually low wages persist to this very day." "Profits in Brazil are great." Strikes are verboten. No more than one-third of Brazil's children attend school. The police club "has returned as an effective instrument of handling industrial disputes." Spiegel is most reluctant to show the relation between these conditions and Anglo-U. S. imperialism.

He fears that continuation of these conditions will lead to radicalism "which might affect the security and interest of the United States." This is, in itself, an imperlialist concept, even though Spiegel says he prefers "wider diffusion of attachment to capitalistic institutions" by the Brazilians, to suppression organized by the U. S. The real issue is that since the former will not develop, will Spiegel agree reluctantly to the latter.

The most moving speech reported in Asian Relations is that of Madam M. Tairova of Soviet Tadjikistan. She said, in part:

"The Tadjik people have obtained their national statehood only under Soviet power. In a short space of time our Republic with the fraternal aid of other peoples of the Soviet Union, particularly of the Russian people, has achieved tremendous success in all spheaes of life. . . .

"But for the Soviet system, I would not be standing here today on this dais, a free Tadjik woman representing her free country.

"But for the Soviet system, I would not be what I am now, an engineer, constructor and research worker. Now Tadjiq women as well as all women of the Soviet Union have ample opportunities for free creative albor in all walks of life."

It is only natural that the imperialists and colonial oppressors should hate the Soviet Union. It is equally natural that throughout the colonial world the Soviet Union is a beacon for freedom and independence and progress.

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WJZ—Breakfast Club
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WNBC—Bing Crosby Records
WQXR—Piano Personalities
9:45-WCBS—Missus Goes A-Shopping
WQXR—Composer's Varieties
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travelers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WCBS—Bing Crosby Show
WQXR—Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane Program
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey Show
10:30-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
WNYC—Health Talk
10:45-WJZ—News
11:00-WOR—News
WJZ—Modern Romances
WQXR—News; Alma Oettinger
WNBC—We Love and Learn
WNYC—Headlines in Chemistry
11:15-WNBC—Report from Pentagon
WOR—Rudy Vallee Show
11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch
WJZ—Quick as a Flash
WCBS—Grand Slam, Quiz
WQXR—Along the Danube
11:45-WNBC—David Harum
WCBS—Rosemary
WQXR—Luncheon Concert
WOR—Kate Smith

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News Roundup
WOR—Kate Smith
WJZ—Luncheon Club
WCBS—Wendy Warren
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
WNYC—Midday Symphony
12:15-WNBC—Skitch Henderson
WCBS—Aunt Jenny
WOR—Lanny Ross Show
12:25-WJZ—Carol Douglas, Beauty
12:30-WCBS—Helen Trent
WOR—News Reports
WJZ—News; Herb Sheldon
12:45-WCBS—Our Gal Sunday
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
1:00-WNBC—Mary Margaret McBride
WCBS—Big Sister
WJZ—News
1:15-WJZ—Nancy Craig Program
WCBS—Ma Perkins—Sketch
1:30-WCBS—Young Dr Malone—Sketch
WOR—Answer Man
1:45-WCBS—The Guiding Light—Sketch
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WOR—Ladies Fair
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
WNYC—Famous New Yorkers
2:15-WCBS—Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire
WOR—Queen for a Day
WCBS—Nora Drake, Sketch
WJZ—Chance of a Lifetime
WNYC—Symphonic Matinee
WQXR—Curtain at 2:30
2:45-WCBS—The Brighter Day
WQXR—Today in Music
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR—Second Honeymoon
WJZ—Bride and Groom
WCBS—[illegible], Sketch
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
3:15-WNBC—Road of Life
WCBS—Hilltop House
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young—Sketch
WOR—Tello-Test
WJZ—Hannibal Cobb
WCBS—Winner Take All
3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness
4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife
WOR—Barbara Welles
WCBS—Strike It Rich, Quiz
WJZ—Norman Brokenshire
WQXR—Music
4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas
4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones
WJZ—Conversation with Casey
WOR—Dean Cameron Show
WCBS—Boy's Nation
WQXR—Deems Taylor Concert
4:45-WNBC—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Patt Barnes
5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Buddy Rodgers, Show
WJZ—Fun House
WCBS—Galen Drake
WNYC—Sunset Serenade
WQXR—Continental Melodies
5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life
WQXR—Record Review
5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Lopez Speaking
WJZ—Superman
WCBS—Racing
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC—Front-Page Farrell

EVENING

6:00-WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—Sports
WCBS—Allan Jackson
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC—Sports
WOR—On the Century
WJZ—News
6:30-WNBC—Tex and Jinx
WOR—News
WCBS—Lowell Thomas
WJZ—Herb Sheldon Show
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WOR—Stan Lomax
7:00-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Robert F. Hurleigh
WCBS—"Pops" Concert
WJZ—Edwin C. Hill
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Keyboard Artists
7:05-WJZ—Headline Edition
7:15-WNBC—News of the World
WOR—Answer Man
WJZ—News
7:30-WNBC—Music Program
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WCBS—Stepping-out, Variety
WJZ—Lone Ranger
WQXR—Jacques Fray
7:45-WOR—A. L. Alexander, Poems
WCBS—News
8:00-WNBC—Dangerous Assignment
WOR—Information Please
WJZ—Dr. I. Q., Quiz
WCBS—Mr. Chameleon—Sketch
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—The Falcon
WOR—Boston Blackie
WJZ—The [illegible] Club
WCBS—Dr. Christian
9:00-WNBC—Break the Bank
WJZ—Detour, Drama
WCBS—It Pays to Be Ignorant
WOR—2,000 Plus—Sketch
9:30-WNBC—Mr. District Attorney
WJZ—Chandu, Sketch
WOR—Family Theatre
WCBS—ABC's of Music
WNYC—Queens College Recital
WQXR—Music Quiz
9:45-WQXR—Great Names
10:00-WNBC—Big Story—Sketch
WJZ—Lawrence Welk Show
WOR—Frank Edwards
WCBS—Shep Fields Orch.
WQXR—Records
10:15-WOR—News
10:30-WNBC—Private Detective
WCBS—Jazz Concert
WJZ—News
WOR—Variety Musicale

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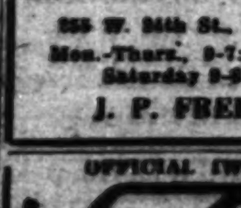
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Sadoul Reports on Film Production in Marshallized Nations

By David Platt

KARLOVY VARY, Czechoslovakia

GEORGES SADOUL, film critic of Les Lettres Francaises, made a brilliant speech at the festival on the state of the movie in the Marshallized countries, in which he pointed to a new type of film serving the illustrious idea of socialism which was born in 1919 when Lenin signed the decree nationalizing film production in the Soviet Union. Since 1945, films of the People's Democracies, whose young school represents today the great hope of the world, have followed the Soviet Union's splendid example.

Sadoul assembled an impeding array of figures to show the extent of the Hollywood conquest of continental Europe. In 1949 there were submitted to the government censorship in Rome 166 Italian films as against 778 American films, 39 French films and 9 Russian films. Seventy-two percent of the films shown on Holland screens are American, 11 percent English and only 2 percent Dutch. In England, after the revaluation, 69 percent of the films remained American.

In France, after the agreement signed between Blum and Byrnes, receipts in French cinemas fell from 70 to 39 percent while receipts from American films rose from 25 percent to 50. In several South American republics, Sadoul said, Hollywood programs occupy 95 percent of the cinemas. All this has brought enormous profits to the Hollywood magnates.

Sadoul said that Hollywood competition is creating each year greater difficulties for the national production in France, Italy and England. At the same time the great sums of money won by the American monopolists in the cinemas of the Marshallized countries serves to strengthen Hollywood domination. Twentieth Century-Fox, for example, invested seven million dollars on the production of three movies, Prince Of Foxes, I was A Male War Bride, The Black Rose. This sum, Sadoul said, was far greater than that allotted French film production for one year. On top of that, in several films, French soldiers are shown as idiots and cowards.

Sadoul spoke further on the terroristic wave which has come over Hollywood and emphasized that one would search in vain in Hollywood today for films which would serve peace and justice. Propaganda, aimed at war and against the Soviet Union, is quite at home in Hollywood, he pointed out. This was so because the movie industry and the atombomb are controlled by the same hands—the imperialists who yearn for war and for the destruction of mankind. It is no accident, he said, that the bomb, which was unloosed on Bikini, bore the name of the Hollywood film Gilda.

Sadoul also spoke of the urgent duty of filmworkers of the western world to fight against the poison issuing from the Hollywood factories. But he said it was not enough to boycott pro-war films. It is necessary also to defend peace films. In the recent past, films like Meeting On The Elbe, Battle Of Stalingrad, The Third Blow were banned in France. The censorship demanded the cutting of several films like the Hungarian Span Of The Earth and banned the film V. I. Lenin. It is urgent, he insisted, that a militant stand be taken against such censorship. It is urgent that the blockade be broken which has been created against progressive films.

It is necessary to protect the national sovereignty of the film in those countries which America wants to colonize, Sadoul said. France thus acted in setting up a Committee Of Defense Of the French Cinema immediately after the signing of the agreement between Byrnes and Blum in 1948. Similar progress, he said, can also be noted in Italy in 1949.

Sadoul dealt also with British films which, he said, do not differ fundamentally from Hollywood. One of the most perfidious forms of American penetration into the Marshallized countries are the films which portray a world without hope. Such films, coming out in increasing quantities from the European studios, robs the people of the courage to demonstrate against war.

English films, he said, have lost their national character in recent years and have reoriented themselves to the American taste. In France and Italy censorship constantly restrains freedom of expression in film creativity. Despite this, however, positive results were reached in French films which succeeded in catching, in several films, the working class in the fight for peace. He named Battle Of the Rails, Antoin and Antoinette, Dawn, which have been shown also in the Soviet Union.

Finally, he said, that into the fight for peace have come not only the best film workers of France who have signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal, but also the short and documentary films of progressive character which, despite the censor, have attracted widespread attention. Five of these films, incidentally, are being shown at the Festival. In France, there was also produced a film for the 70th anniversary of the birth of Stalin which had a great success. Paul Eluard did the commentary. A great international film outlining the battle for peace, Sadoul said, will be shown at the Congress in Warsaw this fall. At the conclusion of his speech Sadoul stressed the necessity of establishing contact between progressive film workers of the whole world to create a united front in the fight for peace.

In his speech to the Festival, M. R. Jambhakor, the Indian delegate, said, "The film industry in India is not at all different from that of any of the Marshallized countries of Europe. It is almost entirely controlled by the reactionary section of the bourgeoisie who have gone over into the camp of imperialism. Religious themes, imitations of Hollywood stories, themes that glorify the theory that woman's place is in the home, films preaching rank reformism in our working class—this has been the predominant achievement of the Indian film industry."

On Stage:

Howard Fast's First Play, 'The Hammer' Opens Sept. 8

Howard Fast's first play, The Hammer, will open the evening of September 8 at Czechslovak Hall, its sponsor, New Playwrights, Inc., the producer of Longitude 49, announced today.

Rehearsals of The Hammer are underway while its author, America's foremost democratic novelist, is in jail along with his valiant colleagues of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, for refusing to surrender their organization's lists for persecution of the Un-American Committee.

The courageous author of The Hammer is probably America's best-known writer the world over. His books have been translated in almost every written language on the face of the globe. Seven million copies of works like Citizen Tom Paine, Freedom Road, My Glorious Brothers, The Unvanquished, Clarkton, The American have been sold in this country alone.

Fast is also on the board of the group, New Playwights, Inc., which is producing the play. New Playwrights, which produced Longitude 49, recently announced its program of continuous production for the coming year and its policy of building a militant left wing theatre in New York. The group's next production will be Barnard Rubin's Candy Store.

HOWARD FAST

On the board of New Playwrights, Inc., are, besides Fast, Barnard Rubin, who is director of the group, Mike Gold, Alice Childress, Arnold Manoff, Herb Tank, Herbert Armstrong and Frank Silvera.

The Hammer, about the return of a Jewish war veteran of World War II to his family, is under the direction of Al Saxe, the noted people's theatre director, Mr. Saxe's list of works include heartily applauded productions of Waiting for Lefty, Sean O'Casey's The Silver Tassie and The Plough and the Stars, and another Odets, Awake and Sing.

Earl Jones, the well-known Negro actor, will play one of the leading roles in The Hammer—a so-called "white" part—in line with New Playwright's policy of anti-jimcrow casting, casting according to ability. Mr. Jones was last seen in the recent Cedric Hardwick revival of George Bernard Shaw's Caesar and Cleopatra.

Booking and theatre parties for The Hammer at special discounts for organizations interested in fund-raising are now available. Miss Virginia Muir, business manager of New Playwrights, Inc., is in charge and she can be reached at the New Playwrights office in the Czechslovak House, 347 E. 72 St., Phone RHinelander 4-9273.

Around the Dial:

Making Secret Witnesses A National Institution

By Bob Lauter

THIS COLUMN HAS commented more than once on two new network shows which attempt to involve the radio audience in a manhunt. Both programs, CBS' Somebody Knows and NBC's Wanted, use the documentary technique to spur a search for criminals at large.

The inevitable effect of such programs is to encourage a national spy hysteria. Truman himself has contributed to this by inviting snooping on the political and social beliefs of the people.

• • •

THE CBS show, Somebody Knows, is now promoting a new technique—the secret witness. This show offers a reward for information leading to the apprehension of criminals. CBS describes its "secret witness" technique as follows:

"Any member of the listening audience is invited to write whatever information he may have on a sheet of paper, without identifying himself in any way. Near the bottom of the sheet, he should write any six-digit number, then copy that number in the lower right-hand corner. Before mailing, the lower right-hand corner is torn off. Should the information lead to the capture of the killer the informant may collect the reward by sending in his corner, through any agent he chooses."

• • •

THE AUTHOR OF THIS system is William L. Finstad, who was a labor organizer 35 years ago, and is now a manufacturer.

This "secret witness" technique is offered as protection from retaliation by criminals. (When the Fur Union smashed the rackets in fur, it was done not with secret witnesses, but with flesh and blood men who took the stand and spoke up).

• • •

BUT AGAIN, THIS proposal, against which millions of Americans will react instinctively, does not come from the thin air. It comes, in fact, at a time when the government has made the "secret witness" a key technique in the hounding and persecution of progressives. The "secret witness" has been the very foundation of most of the "loyalty" investigations conducted by the Truman Administration. The "secret witness" is not a technique to shield citizens from criminals, but to shield the administration in its attacks on those who fight for peace and the rights of labor.

In any shape or form, the "secret witness" is a public confession of cowardice and a fundamentally un-American phenomenon.

Movies:

Audiences Cheer Anti-War Movie

"I am beginning to wonder whether selling our current involvement is going to be an easy public relations job," says Robert C. Ruark in The Berkshire Eagle after seeing the revival of All Quiet on the Western Front. The reporter says that audiences are cheering the anti-war message of Lewis Milestone's twenty year old film, and this doesn't augur well for the Korean war.

The reporter's visit to the Park Avenue theatre in New York apparently gave him a lot to think about. "What more or less amazed me was the outbreak of spontaneous cheering among the audience over a couple of lines spoken by some German soldiers who are sitting around in a behind-the-lines billet arguing over the causes of war," says Ruark.

This is the famous scene in which the soldiers decide that it can't have been the people of France or England who wanted war. In the course of the conversation one says that perhaps war begins when a people has been offended. One soldier says then that in that case he's going home, he hasn't been offended. The audience, reported Ruark, cheered.

When another soldier suggested that the general staff be made to fight out the war in hand to hand combat with the other general staff, the audience composed of many young people "arose and clapped loudly."

"This seemed to me to be an odd reaction from the nation's youth at the start of a fresh military operation involving flags and shooting and alien real estate," added Ruark. "You would expect, from experience, that the youth would be clamoring for a gun and a swift ticket to the new war, rather than overflowing a 20 year-old moving picture that cries down all romantic concept of battle. It is downright unpatriotic, and could be construed as a sign of softness with overtones of treason."

It doesn't occur to Ruark that it might be the warmakers and not the young people at the movie who are wrong, but he concludes his piece on All Quiet on the Western Front thus: "From what I get of everyday reaction to the Korean business, it seems to be a sort of war which may be necessary, but which the average eligible wants small individual part of. This is regrettable, from a national standpoint, but may be unfortunately true."

—I. Y.

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★★ Edition
New York, Wednesday, August 9, 1950

Daily Worker Sports

RAY PICKED TO K. O. FUSARI

Welter Champ in Last Workout to Make Weight for Charity Bout

By Lester Rodney

Ray Robinson, who is unquestionably the greatest prize fighter going and one of the few best of all times, makes his final welterweight title defense tonight against Charley Fusari at the Roosevelt Stadium in Jersey City. After this harrowing ordeal in bringing himself down to the 147-pound limit for today's 11 a.m. weigh-in, the champ will definitely quit the welter ranks and demand the promised crack at Jake LaMotta's middleweight throne in the fall.

There still remained some doubt yesterday whether Robinson could make the weight, though he sounded confident from his Pompton Lakes, N. J., training camp. Foregoing the enervating turkish bath treatment suggested by Dr. Nardiello for whittling off the last few pounds, Ray went through an unprecedented day-before-the-fight sparring workout in the hot sun. He felt that would do the trick.

Should he miss making the 147 pound limit this morning the welter title will be declared vacant. The fight itself will go on as scheduled regardless.

At twenty-nine, a little more solid than he was a year ago in barely making the weight for Kid Gavilan at Philly, Robinson, now a natural, solid 155 pounder, miscalculated somewhat and found he could no longer pare down at will. He volunteered his services and the risk of his crown for the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund. The first fighter to make such a gesture, he will receive a one dollar bill for defending his title which amounts to 30 percent of the gate, donating all his proceeds. Promoters Andy Neiderreiter and Humbert Fugazy are donating 25 percent of the gross gate. Fusari is receiving 25 percent, and it is said "may make a donation later."

With no television or radio broadcast, a crowd of 25,000 and gate of $150,000 are expected.

ROBINSON WILL STEP on the scales in the Jersey ballpark at 11 a.m. This is an hour earlier than New York weigh-in time and figures to give him a little more time to bounce back a couple of pounds by fight time, 10 p.m. His manager George Gainford will be standing by with a bottle of beef broth. Robinson will then drive to his Harlem home, where he will take it easy till he has a good steak meal around 3:30 p.m. Then the traditional nap and back to Jersey.

Despite the evident weakening that could be expected after the battle with the scales, the champ remained well favored to win and leave the welter ranks unbeaten after five official defenses since he won it by beating Tommy Bell in 1946.

In his magnificent ten year professional career, Robinson has been beaten once and held to two draws in one hundred and fourteen bouts, a record without equal. The lone defeat came when Ray was a valid welterweight, fighting full fledged middleweight Jake LaMotta. And Robinson beat LaMotta, the current middleweight champ, four times. Long rated officially as the number one middleweight contender, and unofficially as the best 160 pounder in the world, Ray appears finally in line for the title shot against LaMotta in a Stadium September go. But a long history of amazing runarounds, abetted by New York Commissioner Eagan, makes it far from certain until the papers are signed.

FUSARI IS A STRONG stand up puncher from Irvington, N. J., who is a natural welterweight. He hasn't lost to a welterweight foe in three years, but did drop a couple to middleweights Graziano, Janiro and Young. He had Graziano thoroughly beaten until Rocky tallied in the tenth and last rounds. In six years of fighting, the former all-around high school star has a fine record, with eight defeats in seventy-one bouts. He has registered 37 KO's, and while not an explosive single puncher, is a hard hitter with either hand and a thoroughly durable mauler who will go in with considerable Jersey backing against a Robinson figured to be below par.

If he loses tonight, he will still be regarded as the number one welterweight contender for the title which Robinson will then vacate.

Robinson's indicated strategy is for a reasonably fast knockout over his 24-year-old foe. Fusari is apt to box carefully over the early going, figuring to put on the steam in the late going.

Robinson's indicated strategy is for a reasonably fast knock-
son is this writer's pick by a knockout. Though admittedly past the great peak of several years ago, Ray is still head and shoulders against any fighter in the world in all around boxing skill. There is nothing he does not do well. Master defensive boxer, he is one of the few men who can move rapidly and fluently and yet hit with knockout force with either hand, without sacrificing mobility.

He may hurt Fusari in the early going and force the challenger into exchanging. That would be all, say around round six.

DOWN TO 147½

LATE YESTERDAY afternoon, welter champ Ray Robinson, after doing five miles of roadwork and boxing four stiff rounds, "beat himself" down to within a half pound of the welter limit and said he'd make it O.K.

Fur JC Nine Going Strong

The Furriers Joint Council baseball team trounced the Cervantes B. C. (IWO) in a doubleheader play at Prospect Park by the scores of 16 to 2, 14 to 4. The council team, 1949 champs, now lead the Trade Union Baseball League with a record of 9 wins to 3 losses.

Morty Rice did the pitching in the first game while Andy Scibelli did the mound work for the second game. In the bat department all players got at least one hit. Schlofrock got two singles and two doubles. Brandes, team coach, was credited with three singles and a double. Linzer, second baseman, recorded three hits. Winogradsky, first baseman, got a triple two doubles, and two singles. Simon, credited with three for four in the first game, did like wise in the second victory.

The Council nine plays local 65 at Central Partk, Sunday, Aug. 13 on field 2. This promises to be the hottest game of the season. Local 65 is second with a record of 6 and 3.

Cervantes 9 IWO Winner, Off to Chi.

The Cervantes Society softball team trounced Club Podolsky, of the Jewish Young Fraternalists, 4-0, to take the Eastern Division championship of the International Workers Order softball tournament last Sunday at a Hiroshima Day peace picnic in Tibbets Brook

With about 200 young people of other IWO's various national group societies cheering on the side-lines, Cervantes, winners in the Brooklyn league, topped their Bronx opponents in the last of the season's thrilling games, thereby getting the wave to Chicago, where they will meet the Russian Society Metro's Western Division champs and winners of last year's tournament.

After the game, the IWO youth groups honored those members who had scored high in collecting signatures to the World Peace Appeal.

Say, You Think The Giants Might Win the

pennant?

After their 9-3 victory over the Braves at Boston Monday night, those fascinating New York Giants rested in fifth place, eight full games off the pace. Nobody was talking pennant exactly yet, but. . . .

In the important lost column, the margin between the first place Phils and the upcoming Polo Grounders was five, not eight.

The Giants had lost just one more game than the fourth place Cards, and you wouldn't be counting the Cards out of the scrabble yet, would you?

With 16 out of 17 the Giants were the hottest thing in baseball. They've had spurts before earlier in the year, but nothing as solid and sustained.

With Tookie Gilbert on the bench and Monte Irvin's punch packed bat in there, the Giants present a formidable batting order. Isn't every club can present three hitters in a row like Stanky, Lockman and Mueller all over the .315 mark, and follow with dangerous biffers like Hank Thompson, Westrum, Irvin and the revived Dark. Now if Bobby Thompson, hitting .239 and batting eighth, got into the swing of things. . . .

Another factor in figuring the Giants an outside chance to go all the way is Larry Jansen. One commanding ace like Larry can make a lot of difference. The pitching, however, is still uncertain. If Jim Hearn and Sal Maglie keep their winning form, Jones, Koslo and Kramer keep on the beam . . .

Incidentally, that Boston trade looks at little better than when it was made. In the hub, Willard Marshall is a woeful .248 disappointment, and Buddy Kerr is hopeless at bat, down to a pitiful .202. Sid Gordon, however, is more than coming through, rapping a solid and productive .315.

Alvin Dark, after a shaky start, is now hitting .295 and while still no Reese aficld, must be considered the loop's number one shortstop on his stickwork. Stanky is having his greatest year. He is the guy with the stuff that doesn't show up in figures . . . the will to win and to fire a team. He's the manager on the field, the guy who's been all the way and wants to do it again.

STANDINGS

(Not Including Yesterday)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	G.B.
Philadelphia	63	42	—
Boston	57	44	4
Brooklyn	54	42	4½
St. Louis	56	46	5½
New York	52	47	8
Chicago	43	55	16½
Cincinnati	41	58	19
Pittsburgh	34	66	26½

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston
Philadelphia at Brooklyn (1.30)
St. Louis at Pittsburgh (night)
Chicago at Cincinnati

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	G.B.
Detroit	64	35	—
New York	62	39	3
Cleveland	62	40	3½
Boston	59	44	7
Washington	45	53	18½
Chicago	41	64	26
St. Louis	36	64	28½
Philadelphia	36	66	29½

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York (2:30)
Detroit at Chicago
Cleveland at St. Louis (night)
Washington at Phila. (night)

MONDAY NITE

Giants 9, Braves 3. Keep sizzling against upgraded opposition. Kennedy routed, but Kramer does superb relief job. Westrum HR, Hank Thompson four hits, Irvin two doubles.

Phils 9, Cards 0. Resilient young league leaders bounce back from twin defeat behind ex-Card pitcher Ken Johnson, in surprise two-hitter. Jones HR.

Movies Improve

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (UP).—The Big Ten announced today that it will televise football games this fall to theaters where admission will be charged the public.

Jansen a Control Throwback

When it comes to "threading the needle," Larry Jansen of the surging Giants has the honor all sewed up. So near-perfect is the 30-year-old right-hander's control that a base on balls has become an alien part of his repertoire.

Jansan hasn't walked a batter in the last 32 innings and over the 176 frames he has pitched this year he has passed only 33 men. Unquestionably, he is the closest throwback to such ex-Giant pitching standouts as Carl Hubbell, Christy Mathewson and Freddie Schupp.

Slugging Stan Musial of the Cardinals, a gent who knows a good pitcher when he sees one, labels Jansen the best in the National League today.

"He has more stuff than any pitcher I've seen," Musial observed. "He struck me out recently with a change-up that was a honey."

Brooklyn catcher Roy Campanella couldn't get over Larry's precise control in the All Star game. "He put it exactly where I called for every pitch."

Oddly enough, it was Jansen's same exemplary control that hampered him last year and earned him the title "gopher ball king of the majors." Every time you looked around in 1949 Larry was being whacked for a home run.

"My control was just a little too good," Jansen explains with a self-conscious grin. "My pitches almost always were around home plate and some of the hitters just laid back and waited until I came in with the fat one."

With 10 triumphs under his belt already, Jansen seems, sure thing to better the 15 victories he accumulated last year. It hasn't been an easy road to success for the slender six-footer from Forest Grove, Ore. The critics took their sweet old time before stamping him okay.

When the Giants acquired him in 1947 after he had won 30 games for San Francisco, the experts looked upon Larry as just another one in a long line of Pacific Coast League importations.

But Jansen was almost as good in the majors during his debut as he was in the PCL. He fashioned 21 victories, lost but five and checked in with a 3.16 earned run average. This year he seems to have regained all his steady speed and stuff and have bettered his control.